

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## NEW YORK TO SPEND MILLIONS TO IMPROVE BRONX RIVER DISTRICT

Plans Call for a Parkway More Than Fifteen Miles Long, Extending to Kensico Reservoir Reservation

### IMPORTANT TO CITY

Ultimate Development of World Renowned Outer Park System Seen by Engineer of Commission

NEW YORK—First details of the \$4,000,000 preliminary development of the Bronx river, which means a parkway 15½ miles long, comprising an area of 1130 acres extending from Bronx park to the new reservation for the Kensico reservoir and connecting park lands with watershed properties that aggregate, exclusive of the Catskill project, nearly 30,000 acres and represent an expenditure of over \$130,000,000, were given out today from the Bronx parkway commission.

The preliminary plans will accomplish by the most economic method several far-reaching results for the city. The regulation and control of the large amount of water that flows down through the Bronx valley at intervals, and the sanitary improvement of the river at nominal cost is the primal benefit. But the provision of a final link to connect the great city parks and the network of macadamized country roads now being constructed in the borough of the Bronx with the whole system of more than 40 lakes and many miles of rivers, with bridges and permanent engineering works, which extend throughout the 360 square miles of the Croton and Byram watersheds, is of the greatest significance.

These city lands thus become available, in the words of Jay Downer, engineer and secretary of the Bronx parkway commission, "for the ultimate development of a world renowned outer park system, in the city's most fascinating adjacent territory, which will be commensurate with the future metropolis."

The proposed diversion of the Bronx river for half a mile through Tuckahoe is considered an important feature as it avoids costly factory and business sections.

It is proposed to add local parks through conjunction with the local communities and to further develop the widened portions near Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Yonkers park and White Plains by creating special parks and recreation areas. It is expected to erect occasional dams and thus to make an infinite variety of waterways and small lakes at moderate expense.

The Bronx parkway commission, appointed by Governor Hughes in 1907, consists of: Madison Grant, representing the borough of Manhattan; William W. Niles, the borough of the Bronx, and James G. Cannon, Westchester county.

## MELROSE PUPILS GET PRIZES FOR BEST GARDENS

Awards for the best kept gardens planted by Melrose school children were made today by the committee of the Melrose Horticultural and Improvement Society. The silver cup presented by Henry W. Clark for the first prize was awarded to Daniel Kelliher, who won that honor last year.

Five silver cups were donated by Julian C. Woodman and have been awarded these pupils in the order named: Michael Sullivan, Frank Sherman, Lyman Randall and Gordon McDonald, with a special cup to Daniel Kelliher.

Products from these gardens are to be exhibited in the Melrose Horticultural and Improvement Society annual harvest show next Saturday on the lawn of the J. W. Farwell estate, 53 West Emerson street.

The way the Monitor is being increasingly accepted from day to day everywhere the English language is spoken clearly shows how universally a clean daily newspaper is wanted. Perhaps today you recall a friend who would like to see the Monitor who may not yet know of its wholesomeness, helpfulness and interesting qualities.

DO YOU THINK OF ONE NOW?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....2c To Foreign Countries.....4c

## ROOTS SHOW WHAT RESOILING DOES



Workmen washing dirt away to show fibrous growth of twelve feet in new soil

## ARMS WILL BE SENT TO AMERICANS IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON—President Taft today authorized the treasury department to permit the exportation into Mexico of 500 rifles and 150,000 cartridges for the use of Americans in protection of themselves and their property.

These arms will be forwarded to the consular agents at Cananea for distribution. Senor Manuel Calero, ambassador from Mexico, left the capital Wednesday night to tell his government that the United States government has reached the limit of its patience. Senor Calero called at the White House when President Taft returned from his trip and was told by the President that reports from Ambassador Wilson indicated an intolerable condition.

The President told Senor Calero that, unless there was an immediate movement to protect Americans and their property, the administration could not resist the demand to send troops across the border, into Mexico and to the Mexican capital if necessary.

## MAY TAKE SHOE SUIT FROM JUDGE PUTNAM

WASHINGTON—Removal from the court of Federal Judge Putnam at Boston, of the suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company, is being considered by the government, it was learned today, because Judge Putnam recently ruled in favor of hearing the case behind closed doors.

Representative Norris, the Nebraska Progressive, declared today that he will introduce a bill in Congress next winter to prevent such action in the future.

## DEDICATE NEW FIRE STATION

WATERTOWN, Mass.—With the dedication of the new fire station in Mt. Auburn street today, Watertown's recently purchased \$7000 auto fire truck went into commission. Fire chiefs and town officials from neighboring municipalities attended the ceremonies incident to the dedication. They inspected the new station and motor apparatus.

## CHARLES EVANS, JR., LEADS J. D. TRAVERS IN BIG GOLF FINALS

Western Amateur Champion Finishes First 18 Holes 1 Up on the Former National Title Holder

### BIG CROWD PRESENT

Travers Never Has a Lead Over His Competitor and Is Even Up at the Fourteenth Hole Only

TODAY'S FINAL PAIRING  
Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater, vs. Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair.

CHICAGO GOLF CLUB, Wheaton, Ill.—The second round of 18 holes, in the final of the United States Golf Association championship tournament of 1912 is being played on the links of the local club this afternoon and interest in the outcome of the match runs high.

Charles Evans, Jr., the young western amateur champion, who captured the western open title in 1910 and the championship of France in 1911, finished the morning play 1 up on his eastern opponent, Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair, and national champion in 1907 and 1908, and their playing was so even that few of those who followed the morning round cared to venture an opinion as to which would gain the premier golf honors of the country this afternoon.

Evans started right out this morning to get a lead and took the first two holes from Travers, the first at 5 to 6 and the second at 3 to 4. Both played the third hole in faultless style and it was halved in 4, as were also the fourth and fifth. Travers won his first hole of the match when he took the sixth in 5 to 6, making Evans 1 up. Evans soon made it 2 up again by taking the seventh hole in a brilliant 3 to his opponent's 4. He brought his vantage to 3 up by taking the eighth hole in 4 to 5. Both players showed fine form at the ninth hole and it was halved in 3. This made Evans 3 up at the turn. Their cards:

Evans, out ..... 5 3 4 4 4 6 3 4 3—36  
Travers, out ..... 6 4 4 4 5 4 5 3—39

Travers reduced Evans' lead to 2 up by taking the first hole of the home-ward journey in 3 to his opponent's 4. The eleventh hole was also won by Travers in 4 to 5, which reduced Evans' lead to 1 up. The next hole was halved in 4, but Travers evened the match at the next hole which he made in 4 to his opponent's 5. Evans again assumed a lead of 1 up by taking the fourteenth in 4 to 5. The next hole was halved in 4, leaving Evans still 1 up. Evans again brought his lead to 2 up by taking the sixteenth in 4 to 5 and held the margin by halving the next hole in 4s. By making a wonderful putt of about 45 feet Travers captured the eighteenth hole in 3 to 4, reducing Evans' lead for the morning play to 1 up. Their cards:

Evans, in ..... 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—38  
Travers, in ..... 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 3—36

One of the largest galleries in the history of the United States Golf Association followed the players from the start, it being necessary to stretch ropes to keep the watchers from crowding the players. Evans won his way to the final round Friday by defeating W. K. Wood of Homewood 4 and 3, while Travers came through by defeating Hamilton K. Kerr of Ekwanok, 7 and 5.

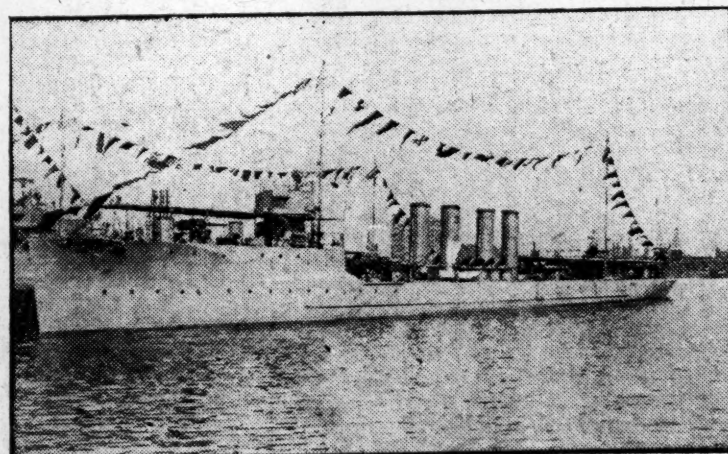
Today's finals gave promise of being one of the finest in the history of the championship. Chicagoans believed Evans would win, but those present from the

(Continued on page three, column five)

## REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN BOSTON TO BEGIN MONDAY

Registration of voters for the city of Boston will take place at the offices of the board of election commissioners in Summer street and at places in the various wards beginning Monday. The registration for the state primary will close Sept. 14, for the state election Oct. 16 and the city election Dec. 26.

## NEW DESTROYER SPEEDY AT TRIAL



Lieutenant-Commander DeLany officer in charge of the Jenkins, craft recently added to U. S. navy

## PLACES OF STRIKERS IN HOTEL FILLED BY MEN FROM NEW YORK

Whipple Official After Conference With Committee Says He Will Make No More Concessions

### BELLBOYS WALK OUT

Organizer Declares Union Will Not Stop Till Every Hotel in City Consents to Conditions Demanded

Ninety non-union hotel workers, mostly negroes, reached the Parker house today from New York to take the place of cooks, kitchen help and waiters who struck yesterday.

A committee of the strikers called on Edgar Pierce, head of the Whipple hotels, today. When the conference was over the committee reported to a meeting of the strikers at 724 Washington street but declined to make public what passed between them and Mr. Pierce. Mr. Pierce, however, gave out the following statement:

"I told them I had done all I could. I would like to have my old help back and would reemploy them, but I will make no more concessions."

It became known today that the signal was given for the waiters to quit at the Touraine last night, but that they declined to do so.

J. C. La Vin, manager of the Copley-Plaza hotel, today denied the report that some of the dishwashers had gone out. He said:

"Our entire force is at work. Nobody has left. All of our employees are satisfied and there will be no trouble here."

Bellboys at Young's and at the Touraine struck today. The night shift at the Touraine went out, while the day boys at Young's quit their posts.

It was reported that Edward Bloehlinger, organizer of the International Hotel Workers Union, and Thomas G. Connolly, counsel for the union, will make an automobile trip to all of the leading hotels today to interview the proprietors as to their attitude toward the union.

George A. Dodge, proprietor of the Georgian in Park square, settled with his striking waiters and they have returned to work after signing an agreement.

The Adams house employees held a meeting Friday night at the headquarters of the Boston local of the International Hotel Workers Union, 724 Washington street.

Edward Bloehlinger, national organizer of the International Hotel Workers Union, declared that the union would continue its work of organizing until every hotel in Boston was unionized.

The seven men arrested while parading at Copley square Friday night were arraigned today before Judge Sullivan. Their cases were continued to Sept. 13. Each was held in bonds of \$50.

## Bow View of the Jenkins, Destroyer That Is to Be Stationed at Newport



CRAFT MADE 33 KNOTS

## SYNDICALISTS LOSE IN LABOR CONGRESS

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—A motion put forward at the Trades union congress in favor of political action as opposed to syndicalism was carried by votes representing 1,693,000 members against 48,000. It was clear from the discussion that syndicalism could find little support.

The mover of the motion, J. Seddon, said that syndicalism could only become a force in a society which had lost faith in itself. It was alien to a social organism in which politics were international as well as national and in which all were under obligations to every section of the community. Under the British flag the necessity was for labor to gain control of Parliament.

J. Sexton, who seconded the resolution, described the syndicalists as young men in a hurry. They wanted a new heaven before a new earth. They thought Parliament was played out and proposed physical force, a commune exercising control by force. That meant civil war. To enter on civil war with the arms and supplies in the enemies' hands would be suicidal, he declared.

T. Naylor declared that the congress believed in collective bargaining but also in strikes, and believing in a sectional strike it was bound to believe in a general strike.

He was not a syndicalist, he said, but he believed that political action was too slow.

C. Ablett declared that the resolution was not fairly framed. He said that women had lost confidence in political weapons. If the syndicalists were young men in a hurry, its opponents were political methusalehs, he asserted.

John Turner explained that British women still believed in political action as in other superstitions, but that would not blind him in his dealings with the question.

G. Roberts opposed the idea of a general strike, which he said had proved disastrous to East End workers.

W. Brace caused considerable commotion by declaring that Mr. Ablett spoke entirely for himself, but that he, speaking as the miners' representative, had always been in favor of strikes but only as a last resource.

Frank Hodges asked whether any independent political action existed and whether there was a moment in the history of the Labor party when it had pursued a straight path. Labor members of Parliament were submerged in a morass, he said, or had their heads in the mist.

He maintained that the work of the Labor party must be a work of destruction.

Robert Smillie described himself as an old man in a hurry. He did not know what syndicalism meant, but he did not think that it was wise to ignore the younger generations. So far from the last strike injuring capital, the coal owners had been the only body of people benefited by it.

## DECREASE SHOWN IN FUNDED DEBT OF CITY ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI CASE CALLING FORTH PROTESTS IN EUROPE

(By the United Press)

According to the report of Alfred J. Mitchell, city auditor, Boston's gross funded debt at the end of the eighth month of the year has decreased more than \$1,000,000, while the net funded debt has decreased more than \$400,000, leaving a total debt of \$114,855,697.67.

The gross funded debt has been decreased \$1,804,291 and the net \$419,783. The borrowing capacity on Feb. 15 of this year was \$3,599,105.28, and as a result of loans appropriated from the borrowing capacity the present borrowing capacity is \$1,317,105.28.

## FRANKLIN PARK ZOO ENRICHED BY CONTRIBUTIONS

Two contributions were made today to the Franklin Park zoo, which will be completed in about two weeks. One was a family of skunks and the other a fawn which is quite tame and already has made friends with the keepers.

In the bear pits are two polar, four Russian, two grizzly and three black bears. There are 75 pigeons in the bird cage which contains many species of birds. A separate section is being constructed inside the cage for the pigeons.

## DESTROYER JENKINS WILL BE FLAG BOAT OF DIVISION AT NEWPORT

One of the speedy little vessels of Uncle Sam's navy now doing torpedo target practice off Provincetown is the torpedo boat destroyer Jenkins. This craft, one of the newest and fastest of the navy, will soon be the flag boat of a division of four destroyers under the command of Lieutenant-Commander DeLany, with her station at Newport.

The Jenkins made 33 knots, or 39 miles, on her trials before she went into commission nearly three months ago and is considered to have record-breaking resources. She is rated at 29.50 knots, however, as are the Junett and Beale, two of the torpedo boat destroyers making up the flotilla with the Jenkins. Her commander is well known for his inventive ability and was one of Admiral Dewey's officers on the Olympia at the battle of Manila.

It is expected that the torpedo boat destroyer Henley a sister ship to the Jenkins and the other destroyers of her flotilla, will leave the Fore River ship-building yards Monday for a tuning up in preparation for the resumption of her official trials.

The Henley will make two runs of 12 hours each at 25 knots speed to test the pounds of steam per knot.

ROME—As a means of forcing King Victor's government to make representations at Washington in behalf of the two Italians, Ettore and Giovannitti, held in jail on a charge growing out of the labor troubles at Lawrence, Mass., syndicalists throughout Italy are organizing a general strike.

The Ettore and Giovannitti case has been causing feeling in Italy for some time. In Parliament Deputies Todreaa and Carni, Socialists; Meda, Clerical, and Avonti, a Socialist-Democrat, recently demanded that the Rome government make the matter an international issue.

News has been received from Brussels that a similar agitation has been started there.

In the Italian government's attitude there has apparently been no change since the secretary of foreign affairs, Prince Discalea, stated in Parliament that the foreign office had confined itself to instructing the Italian consul in Boston to see that Ettore and Giovannitti were provided with able counsel and that they received a fair trial.

## SUFFRAGISTS AT BALMORAL CASTLE

(By the United Press)

ABERDEEN, Scotland—Balmoral Castle, one of the King's residences, was visited by supposed suffragists during the night, and today there are signs of the visitors' activities.

Large marking holes on the golf links have been removed and flags of purple, the suffragist color, substituted. Each flag has the inscription: "When the cabinet stops the forcible feeding of women and gives them the ballot there will be peace for the ministers."

Painted on the beautiful memorial fountain in front of the palace were the words: "The cabinet members are responsible for our present actions."

MR. BRYCE AT HONOLULU  
HONOLULU—British Ambassador James Bryce was officially welcomed to the islands Friday on the arrival of the steamship Ventura from Australia. Secretary Fisher of the department of the interior also arrived on the Japanese liner Chiyu Maru and was met by Governor Fear.



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**CLASSIFIED AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### PLEASANT PROSPECTS

Yes, good times are a-drawing near, It must be truly so; Election day may go, I've read the party platforms and It's easy, quite, to see, Whichever man's the winner 'Twill be well for you and me.

Then anything we have to sell Will bring a double price, And that will strike the most of us As being rather nice.

While everything that we must buy—Shoes, clothing, food and such—I really don't know how or why, Won't cost us half as much.

Then manufacturers will get More gains for all they do, And workmen find more reward For all their labors, too, The while consumers have to pay For things a good deal less, Oh, every one will then be glad And satisfied—I guess.

Those who note the multitudes that gather in the parks during the summer to listen to the free municipal concerts must be impressed with the thought that while steel is a very strong metal there is nothing like a brass band for holding a crowd together.

### BECAUSE

The average man and an auto tire are as different as they can be; If, "In what respect?" you should inquire, Without taking the time and trouble necessary to put this line into poetic form so as to make it rhyme with the ones above I should answer: "Because the average man feels flatter after he has received a good blowing up and the auto tire doesn't." See?

Perhaps the Boston artist who proved himself to be the best archer in the 1912 national tournament learned to draw the bow at the same time he learned to draw landscapes.

### PERHAPS

Folks who are "over plump" all say, And it must be so, I guess, That could they only have their "weigh," It would be a good deal less.

As it looks upon the chosen party emblems—the elephant, the donkey and the moose—the great American eagle must be moved to wonder how it, a mere two-legged creature, ever came to be selected as the emblem for the whole country.

### OBVIOUS PROOF

Silas—Here's an article in this paper where a professor of such things says that the dew doesn't fall at all but that it rises instead.

Rouben—What does he take us for? Of course it falls! Haven't we all seen the dew-drop lots of times?

In planning by the use of the trolley express to have the farmers sell their milk and vegetables direct to city consumers, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston shows a disposition to play, both ends against the middle-man.

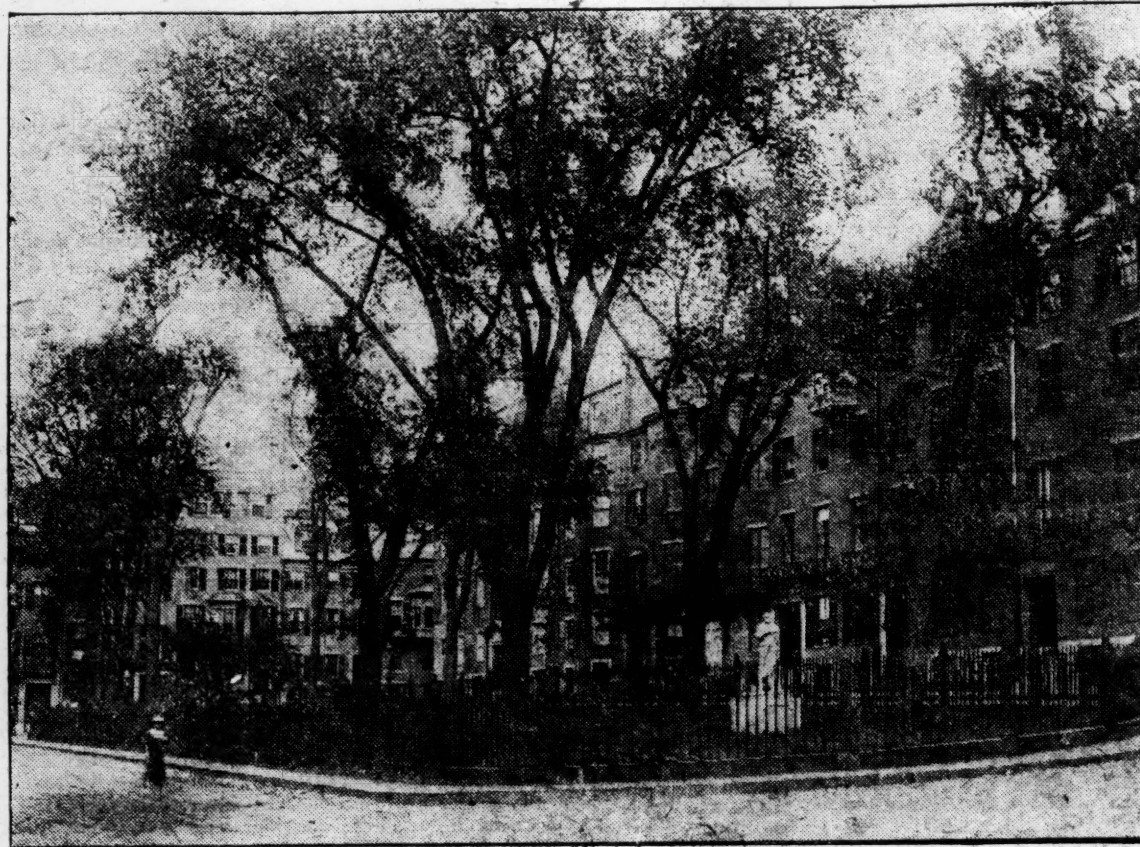
**DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY**  
WASHINGTON—The findings of general courts-martial, which recommended the dismissal of Capt. Jacques De L. Lafitte of the twelfth infantry and Capt. B. Reese of the Philippine scouts, were approved Friday by the President. Captain Lafitte was convicted of dishonorable conduct and irregular financial transactions. Captain Reese was convicted on charges of brutal treatment of nine enlisted men, neglect of duty and other offenses.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
BOSTON—The Greyhound.  
CASTLE SQUARE—The Fortune Hunter.  
COLUMBIAN—The Quaker Girl.  
HOLLIS—May Robson.  
MAJESTIC—The Million.  
PARK—Rose Stahl.  
PLYMOUTH—The Man From Home.  
SHUBERT—Over Night.  
ST. JAMES—The New York Idea.  
TREMONT—Count of Luxembourg.

**NEW YORK**  
CASINO—The Merry Countess.  
COLLIERIES—Butty Pulls the Strings.  
EMPIRE—John Drew.  
FORTH—John Drew.  
GLOBE—The Rose Maid.  
HARRIS—The Model.  
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.  
HURON—The Siren.  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
KNICKERBOCKER—Robin Hood.  
MAYNE ELLIOTT—Ready Money.  
PLAYHOUSE—Bought and Paid For.  
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.  
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—Master of House.  
WALLACKS—Vaudeville.

## PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Louisburg square, off Mt. Vernon and Pinckney streets, resembles quiet corner in some old European city

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It is a well known fact in regard to the game of whist that one must be a very expert player before one may take the liberty of deliberately breaking a rule of the game, in order to mislead an opponent. As few games are as complicated and with as rigid rules it seems something of a paradox to speak of a man who knows the rules so well he can afford to break one occasionally. There is a little of this in golf, too, but in this case I am not referring to the Rules of Golf, that most elaborate and obtuse contribution to literature. I am in this instance alluding to what, for want of a better term, we may call the rules of a good golfing style: the method of playing the different clubs. Until a man becomes an expert it is safer for him to adhere to the orthodox way of handling each club and the use of the generally accepted instrument for the various shots. However the most important faculty in golf is common sense and the capacity for sizing up a situation.

I remember an incident which took place on a Massachusetts course, when a lady played a very sporting shot. Her opponent was on the green with her drive shots, whereas she had pulled her drive into the rough and in playing out had been unlucky enough to get into a bunker, the ball being almost buried in a heel print. She managed to get it out of the hole but not out of the bunker, so had to face the position of playing two more while still 160 yards from the green. It was certainly a case of making a heroic effort. The ball was lying nicely on the sand and the intrepid player deliberately took her brassie and with a very upright swing laid the ball on the green a yard from the flag. Her opponent was so amazed that she took three putts and a half resulted.

In no book about golf could one find a recommendation to use a brassie in a bunker, yet this particular player knew she could not reach the green with an iron club, and what would have been pure folly in a medal round was in this case good judgment in a match. No one could more earnestly advocate the orthodox way of playing golf than I do, yet there are times when, if one knows the game thoroughly, he may resort to original methods, and when a man does so we are not always justified in saying he obtained the desired result, as the Scotch say, "mair by luck than guid guidin'." Gerald Batchelor had evidently thought of this, for he asked the question in Golf Illustrated if the average golfer is narrow-minded, and gives several instances.

A stranger, while playing on a rough green, found that a hummock, situated between his ball and the hole, necessitated a miniature run-up shot. He called for his iron. "But, my dear sir!" cried the local player, in protest, "you are on the green!"

There is a certain well-known professional in the North who does not possess a driver. He prefers to trust to a brassie from the tee and through the green, de-

claring that he gains in the confidence of continually handling the same club more than he loses in distance.

What is a brassie, after all, but a driver with a sole of brass, lofted according to the player's requirements. Some are frightened by the very name of a club. "Oh, I can't use a cleek!" exclaims a long handicap man; "it is such a difficult club!" But if you give him a laid-back cleek and call it a straight-faced iron, or a driving mashie, he will play it with that familiarity which eventually breeds contempt.

Many consistent players take a niblick for all lofted approach shots. Others have discovered the value of that delightfully easy and effective stroke for a short hole down wind. The approach which some like to attempt with a full mashie, others find easier to accomplish with a spared iron. One will pitch over open ground on to the green, while another finds greater security in the run up. It is not the club which makes the golfer.

Many a little lad in Scotland can give a good game to a 12-handicapped stranger, while using only one club. He lays it to the ball at an angle which varies according to the nature of the stroke which he desires to play. When on the green, he brings the shaft forward so as to take all the loft out of the club face, and he bangs the ball at the hole with the supreme confidence which recognizes no possibility of failure.

Never judge a player by his appearance, or a club by its name. Vardon won the open with a putting cleek which he had never used before. These things are not done from mere caprice. Such great golfers are not afraid of being thought "peculiar." The secret of their success, as regards sudden choice of clubs, lies in their habit of doing the right thing at the right moment. Their decision is prompt and absolute.

In spite of these instances given by Mr. Batchelor and my own remarks at the beginning of this article, lest anything here given might lead some golfer astray, let me end with the warning that it is only an expert who can afford to indulge in such eccentricities if he happens to feel like it. For the rest of us who cannot lay claim to ranking among the greatest golfers of the world, it is wiser to take the negative course and never attempt these heroic shots unless forced to, as in the instance of the brassie in the bunker; and, if you can possibly acquire the orthodox method, do not strive after originality. The men who have thought out and told us what constitutes good golfing style have given the matter much deeper study than we have and it is much safer to be guided as much as possible by their advice.

**NAMED TO HEAD LOWELL SCHOOLS**  
LOWELL—Prof. Hugh J. Molloy, assistant principal of the State Normal School, has been elected superintendent of the Lowell public schools.

Louisburg square, off Mt. Vernon and Pinckney streets, is like a quiet corner in some old European city, with its heavily shaded park and double row of elegant old-fashioned residences.

The square is named in deeds filed in 1826 by Harrison Gray Otis and others, wherein it is designated that the open space and the streets on each side shall forever be kept open. The square was built by the owners of the land and the little park enclosed with an iron fence. It was provided in the deed that the street should be ceded to the city whenever the city should accept it.

There is no record that the city ever had to lay out the streets, or of any purchase of the green enclosure. Within the enclosure is a statue of Aristides, famous Athenian savant and general, who flourished in the fourth century, B. C. It is by an Italian sculptor and was erected in 1849.

## JAMAICA ADVISED TO SEEK CANADA

(Special to the Monitor)  
KINGSTON, Jamaica—Sir Alexander Swettenham, formerly Governor of Jamaica, has sent a long letter to the Governor protesting against the decision of the home government in the matter of the sugar convention.

It is evident, he declares, that the government shows no interest in the West Indian colonies and might one day even go so far as to sell them. In these circumstances he recommends Jamaica to seek annexation by Canada, and also advises it to fall in line with the other West Indian islands as regards Canadian reciprocity.

## ABEOKUTA CHIEFS DISTURBED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LAGOS, Southern Nigeria—The rumor that the government intends to deprive the chiefs and farmers of Abeokuta of their land has caused considerable uneasiness in the country. A large number of the people waited on the Alake recently for an explanation with regard to the rumor.

The British commissioner who was present, on the invitation of the Alake said that he could not believe that it was the intention of the government to deprive them of the ownership of their lands. The statement of the commissioner quieted the people, but the farmers are still greatly disturbed.

## MONEY SAVED FOR STATE

SALEM, Ore.—Chairman Aitchison of the state railroad commission is in receipt of blank forms for railroad reports. These forms are received from the interstate commerce commission. That commission furnishes the forms to the various commissions for the purpose of securing uniformity in the reports. The expense of these reports would be great if they were published by the individual commissions, and Chairman Aitchison states that Oregon is saved thousands of dollars annually through this concession from the interstate commerce commission.

## CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

Premonitions of the good things in store for the music-loving public in Chicago for the coming season are already finding their way to definite expression. As the opening of the Chicago musical season is generally regarded to be the first of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra concerts, great interest is naturally attached to the annual prospectus of this organization, which has been issued during the past week. Its twenty-second season, like the preceding four seasons, will consist of 28 successive Friday afternoon and 28 successive Saturday evening concerts in Orchestra hall, commencing Oct. 18 and 19. The popularity of the Friday afternoon concerts is attested by the fact that these performances are already entirely sold for the season by subscription. Fortunately for would-be purchasers of tickets, this is not the case with the Saturday evening performances.

The soloists engaged number 17, with probably more to be announced later. The vocalists are Mmes. Alma Gluck and Schumann-Heink, Miss Julia Culp and Clarence Whitehall, of whom Mmes. Gluck and Miss Culp will be heard at these concerts for the first time, although Mmes. Gluck is no stranger to Chicago. The pianists comprise Leopold Godows-

ky, for many years a resident of Chicago and now at the head of the Meisterschule of the Vienna Conservatory; Ernest Schelling, Miss Yolanda Mero, Miss Tina Lerper, Miss Germaine Schnitzer and Gottfried Galston, of whom the three last-named are newcomers to Chicago, although they have appeared elsewhere in America.

The violinists are Eugene Ysaeye, who has not been heard in Chicago since 1897, Efram Zimbalist, Mischa Elman, Miss Maud Powell and Harry Weisbach, all of whom, with the exception of the last-named, have found place on previous programs of this orchestra. Bruno Steinidel, cellist, and Enrico Tremonti, harpist, both members of the orchestra, will also be heard as soloists this year as for many years in the past.

The week just closed marked the end of the Ravinia Park orchestral and operatic summer season of 10 weeks, during the major part of which symphony concerts and grand opera have been given every afternoon and evening. The Theodore Thomas orchestra, led by Gustave Hinrichs, has supplied the orchestral music for the last six weeks. The teaching season in most of the conservatories and private studios opens Sept. 9.

## CANADIANS VISIT IRISH MEMBERS

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER—The Canadian ministers, Mr. Borden, Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Doherty, took tea with Mr. Redmond and his colleagues at the House of Commons recently. The subject of conversation was mainly Ireland.

The Irish trade mark, and the question of separate statistics for Irish imports, were discussed and it was arranged that Mr. Boland, M. P., should prepare a statement on these matters to be forwarded to Canada.

At the end of the visit Mr. Redmond extended an invitation to the ministers to visit Ireland before their return to Canada. The invitation was accepted forthwith by Mr. Doherty, whilst Mr. Borden said that if he found it possible he would be glad to accompany his colleague.

## GERMAN OFFICIAL TO VISIT VIENNA

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria—It is reported that arrangements have been made for Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, to arrive at Buchlau early in September for the purpose of returning the visit paid by Count Berchtold the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, to Berlin in May last. It is said that the German imperial chancellor will be accompanied by Frau von Bethmann-Hollweg and that Herr von Tschirschky, the German ambassador in Vienna, will be included among the guests.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Members of Boston Stationary Engineers en route to the Kansas City convention occupied special Pullman equipment attached to the Boston & Albany's first Wolverine from South station today.

James Granger, relief train director in pneumatic tower No. 1 at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Granger, is passing his vacation on a motor trip to Niagara Falls.

The private Pullman car Edgemere, occupied by Louis Cabot and party, is scheduled to arrive at North station over the Boston & Maine from Bar Harbor at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The American Express Company will begin through Boston and Chicago express service via the North shore route from South station at 11:15 o'clock tonight.

The Rock Island private car "Thanis," occupied by Mrs. J. H. Moore and party, arrived at South station from Chicago over the New York Central lines today.

The construction department, terminal division, Boston & Maine road, will start a large force of men at work after traffic hours tonight on the grade crossing at Medford street, Somerville.

For the accommodation of Marster's Niagara Falls party the Boston & Albany road provides a special vestibule Pullman parlor car train from South station at 8:25 o'clock this morning.

## FLAW IN BRITISH SYSTEM IS SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)  
SALTBURN, Yorkshire — A large meeting in favor of home rule was held recently at Rushpool hall, Sir Joseph Walton, M. P.'s residence at Saltburn. Herbert Samuel and Mr. Redmond both addressed the meeting.

The postmaster-general said that it was a proof of the wrongness of English political institutions that it should be considered unusual for leading representatives of an integral part of the United Kingdom to be seen on an English political platform. If we were truly a United Kingdom Mr. Redmond would have been a cabinet minister long ago and it was incredible that the chief city of one of the great provinces like Dublin should for 100 years have been unvisited by the prime minister of the country.

## EARL OF LIVERPOOL FOR NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—It is officially announced that the King has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Liverpool, M. V. O., to the Governor and commander-in-chief of the Dominion of New Zealand to succeed Lord Islington, P. C., K. C. M. G., D. S. O., who will shortly retire from that office.

Lord Liverpool, who was formerly in the army, saw service in South Africa. From 1906 to 1908 he was state steward and chamberlain to the lord lieutenant of Ireland and in 1909 he was appointed comptroller of his majesty's household.

Soft and Fluffy Blankets

Pearline Keeps Them So



Get the New Large 10c. Package Pearline

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE & SONS, New York

"BLACK AT FIRST"

Writing ink pleases where others fail. Trial size 10c. Quart 75c.

DAMON'S 7 Pemberton Sq. (Off Scollay Sq.)

High Price of Meats

Due to short supply, Franklin Mills Extra Wheat Flour is a good substitute and more nourishing. Franklin Mills Co., 181 State St., Boston



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## SEVERAL AMERICAN OLYMPIC ATHLETES IN N. E. TRACK MEET

A. L. Gutterson, Winner of the Running Broad Jump, D. S. Caldwell and H. P. Drew Among Them

### ARE ON TECH FIELD

New England track and field championships are scheduled for this afternoon on Tech field and with many of the best athletes in this section of the country entered some fine performances are expected.

Several of the athletes who represented this country in the Olympic games at Stockholm have entered. Among them are: Capt. D. S. Caldwell of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, H. P. Drew, the Springfield high school sprinter; D. B. Young, the former Amherst quarter-mile; T. J. Halpin, O. F. Hedlund and H. W. Holden of the Boston Athletic Association, and A. L. Gutterson also of the Boston Athletic Association and winner of the broad jump at Stockholm. The full list of entries follows:

100 YARDS DASH  
F. D. Nardini, J. S. Russell, P. H. Hardwick, F. H. H. A. Robinson, E. A. Thomas, J. King, Maynard, H. P. Drew, Springfield.

220 YARDS DASH  
F. D. Nardini, J. S. Russell, P. H. Hardwick, F. H. H. A. Robinson, D. B. Young, E. A. Thomas, J. King, Maynard, James E. Menzies, Brookline Gym A. A., H. P. Drew, Springfield.

440 YARDS RUN  
D. B. Young, J. Greene, T. H. Guething, T. J. Halpin, H. W. Holden, B. A. A., Frank W. Kellogg, Brookline Gym A. A., North Dorchester A. A., A. M. Bowser.

880 YARDS RUN  
D. S. Caldwell, T. J. Halpin, H. W. Holden, O. F. Hedlund, James A. Powers, G. P. Kimball, B. A. A., W. McKelvie, North Dorchester A. A., J. S. Russell, Springfield.

ONE-MILE RUN  
O. F. Hedlund, James A. Powers, G. P. Kimball, B. A. A., W. McKelvie, North Dorchester A. A., J. S. Russell, Springfield.

FIVE-MILE RUN  
J. G. Silva, B. A. A., James Henigan, Malden; Warren Kneeland, Milford; C. Sullivan, J. Cook, W. H. Doggett, North Dorchester A. A., J. S. Russell, Springfield.

120 YARDS HURDLES  
V. S. Blanchard, J. A. High, N. E. Smith, B. A. A., W. H. Doggett, North Dorchester A. A., J. S. Russell, Springfield.

220 YARDS HURDLES  
V. S. Blanchard, J. A. High, N. E. Smith, B. A. A., W. H. Doggett, North Dorchester A. A., J. S. Russell, Springfield.

440 YARDS HURDLES  
V. S. Blanchard, J. A. High, N. E. Smith, B. A. A., W. H. Doggett, North Dorchester A. A., J. S. Russell, Springfield.

880 YARDS HURDLES  
V. S. Blanchard, J. A. High, N. E. Smith, B. A. A., W. H. Doggett, North Dorchester A. A., J. S. Russell, Springfield.

ONE-MILE HURDLES  
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## G. M. CHURCH AND J. G. NELSON MEET IN FINAL ROUND

Former Springs Surprise by Defeating Champion E. H. Whitney of Harvard in the Semi-Finals

HAVERFORD, Pa.—The finals of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association annual championship tournament of 1912 are scheduled for today on the courts of the Marion Cricket Club, this city.

Princeton and Dartmouth will fight it out for the singles championship as the result of Friday's play. In the doubles Yale, Harvard and Princeton are still in the running. Yale had previously been eliminated from the singles, and Pennsylvania also was put out when H. Page was beaten in the semi-final round by J. G. Nelson of Dartmouth. The match which attracted most attention, however, was the victory of G. M. Church of Princeton over E. H. Whitney of Harvard.

Yale must win in order to keep the championship trophy in competition another year, for unless Nelson of Dartmouth should win the singles, only a victory in the doubles for Yale can prevent the cup going to either Harvard or Princeton to keep.

The surviving Yale pair is A. H. Man, Jr., and R. C. Gates, who will meet E. H. Whitney and W. M. Washburn of Harvard in the semi-final round today.

G. M. Church and J. A. Mace of Princeton reached the final Friday by putting out Q. A. S. McKean and J. C. Devereux of Harvard. The summary:

Singles, semi-final round:  
G. M. Church, Princeton, beat E. H. Whitney, Harvard, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

Doubles, second round:  
J. G. Nelson, Dartmouth, beat H. W. Page, Pennsylvania, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1.

E. H. Whitney and W. M. Washburn, Harvard, beat T. R. Montgomery and W. S. Rubin, Princeton, 6-3, 7-5.

## WILLIAMS-NILES MATCH ON TODAY

BUFFALO, N. Y.—R. N. Williams of Philadelphia today meets the present champion, N. W. Niles of Boston, in the challenge round for the Great Lakes tennis title. Miss Browne meets Miss Sutton. The men's doubles final brings together Beals Wright and Kirkover vs. Touchard and Williams. Mixed doubles final, Miss Green and Kirkover oppose Miss Moyes of Toronto and Fred Inman of New York.

Williams defeated William McElroy of Pittsburgh on the Park Club courts here in the final match of the men's open singles Friday. It was an easy victory for Williams, who took the three sets by scores of 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. In the women's singles, Miss Mary Browne of California won from Miss Dorothy Green of Philadelphia in the final match, 8-6, 6-1. The surprise of the day's play was the defeat of Miss Browne and Gustave Touchard in the semi-finals of the mixed doubles by Miss Green and Harry Kirkover, Jr., of Buffalo after the losers took nine straight games. Score, 6-2, 6-0, 8-6.

## BALL PLAYERS PAPERS FILED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Articles incorporating the Baseball Players' Fraternity, Inc., were filed in the secretary of state's office Friday.

According to the papers, the fraternity was organized "for the purpose of protecting the reasonable contractual rights and enforcing such obligations of professional ball players as to protect them in their relation to the public, and to promote in every legal way the best interests of organized baseball."

## LONGWOOD-WEST SIDE MATCH OFF

The intercity tennis match which was to have been played between teams composed of players from the West Side Tennis Club of New York and the Longwood C. C., has been postponed indefinitely, because of the fact that the best players on both sides are competing in the Buffalo tournament. The matches probably will be decided the last part of the month.

## NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
Lawrence	26	46	.362
Lowell	25	49	.338
Worcester	20	56	.263
Brockton	18	62	.228
Lynn	16	64	.203
New Bedford	15	68	.188
Haverhill	14	74	.160
Fall River	14	74	.160

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Lowell 1, Lynn 0.  
New Bedford 7, Worcester 2.  
Lawrence 6, Fall River 3.  
Haverhill-Brockton, postponed.

## GAMES TODAY

Lawrence at Fall River.  
Haverhill at Lynn.  
Brockton at New Bedford.  
Lowell at Worcester.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
Toronto	83	56	.597
Rochester	80	57	.584
Baltimore	69	67	.507
Newark	68	66	.507
Buffalo	62	70	.470
Montreal	63	74	.460
Jersey City	62	76	.449
Providence	58	79	.424

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Providence 1, Baltimore 1.  
Toronto 10, Buffalo 3.  
Rochester 3, Montreal 4.

## GAMES TODAY

Baltimore at Providence.  
Jersey City at Newark.  
Rochester at Buffalo.  
Toronto at Montreal.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Columbus 3, Toledo 1.  
Louisville 6, Indianapolis 4.  
Kansas City 3, Minneapolis 4.  
St. Paul 3, Milwaukee 3.

## SOUTHERN LEAGUE

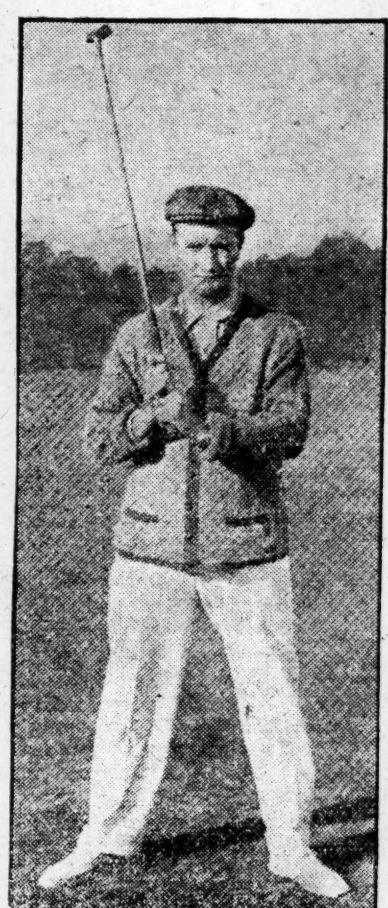
Chattanooga 3, Memphis 0.  
Birmingham 6, Montgomery 1.  
Nashville 1, Atlanta 0.

## BATTLING TODAY FOR GOLF TITLE



CHARLES EVANS, JR.

Western open champion 1910, amateur 1912



JEROME D. TRAVERS

National champion 1907-1908

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES												
G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kroh, p.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.500	.500	.500	.500
Kline, utility	76	250	41	82	7	4	7	3	.320	.320	.320	.320
Kling, c.	76	237	27	74	7	8	10	4	.312	.312	.312	.312
Kline, r.f.	401	75	122	14	7	22	5	5	.304	.304	.304	.304
Gowdy, c.	37	79	12	22	2	1	5	1	.279	.279	.279	.279
Hansen, lb.	82	240	26	67	1	12	3	4	.270	.270	.270	.270
Jackson, l.f.	103	257	50	97	8	18	12	4	.270	.270	.270	.270
Devlin, lb.	88	326	30	90	5	10	15	4	.270	.270	.270	.270
Campbell, c.	118	510	78	139	15	15	20	9	.270	.270	.270	.270
McDonald, 3b.	112	429	69	110	5	18	23	6	.260	.260	.260	.260
Donnelly, p.	31	56	6	13	3	1	3	1	.252	.252	.252	.252
Bridwell, ss.	27	50	6	22	3	3	5	1	.222	.222	.222	.222
Harden, c.	58	178	18	39	4	4	4	1	.221	.221	.221	.221
Tyler, p.	37	78	6	17	2	3	3	1	.217	.217	.217	.217
Hess, p.	27	74	9	16	4	3	3	1	.216	.216	.216	.216
Stahl, lb.	81	267	36	85	12	11	13	6	.216	.216	.216	.216
Dickson, p.	20	40	4	7	3	1	1	1	.192	.192	.192	.192
Perdue, p.	30	75	4	11	2	1	1	1	.183	.183	.183	.183
O'Rourke, ss.	49	187	9	23	6	2	3	1	.182	.182	.182	.182
Brady, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	.000	.000	.000
Totals	125	4180	551	1158	135	115	183	65	.267	.267	.267	.267

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES												
G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.
Krug, ss.	130	507	115	200	1	42	47	12	.304	.304	.304	.304
Specker, c.	130	507	115	200	1	42	47	12	.304	.304	.304	.304
Lewis, l.f.	130	507	115	200	1	42	47	12	.304	.304	.304	.304
Stahl, lb.	81	267	36	85	12	11	13	6	.216	.216	.216	.216
Wood, p.	37	79	12	22	2	1	5	1	.279	.279	.279	.279
Gady, c.	30	81	12	22	2	1	5	1	.279	.279	.279	.279
Wanamaker, c.	120	447	67	123	16	18	23	6	.260	.260	.260	.260
Carrigan, c.	80	240	26	67	1	12	3	4	.270	.270	.270	.270
Gardner, p.	129	471	78	130	17	6	4	5	.250	.250	.250	.250
Wanamaker, c.	120	447	67	123	16	18	23	6	.260	.260	.260	.260
Ball, 2b.	58	182	22	40	9	6	1	1	.250	.250	.250	.250
Pape, p.	12	50	8	12	15	21	16	2	.250	.250	.250	.250
Hooper, c.	12	50	8	12	15	21	16	2	.250	.250	.250	.250
Yerkes, 2b.	108	430	90	101	21	4	20	5	.250	.250	.250	.250
Henriksen, r.f.	32	94	17	21	3	3	1	1	.224	.224	.224	.224
Nunamaker, c.	49	187	9	23	6	2	3	1	.182	.182	.182	.182
Engle, utl.	35	100	15	20	5	5	3	1	.200	.200	.200	.200
Bradley, lb.	30	75	4	11	2	1	1	1	.177	.177	.177	.177
Reddy, p.	32	82	4	13	3	1	1	1	.178	.178	.178	.178
Thomson, p.	14	28	2	5	2	1	1	1	.143	.143	.143	.143
Collins, p.	24	49	6	7	3	1	1	1	.143	.143	.143	.143
Totals	130	4442	683	1210	165	149	192	73	.274	.274	.274	.274

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
New York	80	50	.615
Chicago	81		



# World News by Special Correspondents

## AEROPLANE ACTIVITY WILL BE FEATURE IN FRENCH MANEUVERS

First Phase of Naval Work  
Consists of Attacks by  
Submarines and Torpedo  
Craft Upon Big Vessels

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The forthcoming annual army maneuvers are to take place this year in the area bounded by the towns of Saumur, Bressuire, Chantigny and Tours.  
The director of the maneuvers will be General Joffre, head of the general staff of the French army. The army of the west will be commanded by General Gallieni and that of the east by General Marion, both of which officers are members of the superior council of war.  
The western army will comprise the tenth army corps (General Sordet), the eleventh corps (General Zimmern), and the first division of cavalry (General Dubois).  
The eastern army will consist of the ninth army corps (General Dubail), and a provisional corps consisting of colonial troops and the first division of the fifth army corps under the command of General Vaurieu, also of the seventh division of cavalry (General Virvaire).  
A special feature will be the cooperation of the aeroplane division of the army and all the leading military flying men are expected to take part.

### Small Craft Attack

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The first phase of the French naval maneuvers in the channel has been concluded after operations lasting four days and nights. The main part of the constant attacks by torpedo craft and submarines against the heavy squadrons, which appears to have been the most favorite method of warfare at the maneuvers.  
It was found that the smaller vessels are at a disadvantage. The torpedo boats especially, being repeatedly unable to face big seas were obliged to return to port. The torpedo destroyers, on the contrary, maintained contact with the armored vessels and the attacking submarines most successfully. The Cherbourg submarine flotilla worked along the English coast during the whole of one night.

### Aeroplanes to Be Shown

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The organizing committee of the fourth annual aeroplane exhibition are now actively occupied on the arrangements for this year's show. They have again retained the services of Andre Granet, the well-known architect, whose plans for the installation of the exhibits and the decorations in the Grand Palais where the exhibition is again to be held have been such an important feature in the success of the previous shows.  
There is much new blood on this year's committee which is composed exclusively of constructors of spherical balloons, dirigibles and aeroplanes, all of whose views are in accord with those of the members of the trade syndicate of the aeronautic industry.  
It is already intimated that it will be necessary to increase the charges to exhibitors for space this year possibly by some 50 per cent so as to enable the committee to meet the financial requirements of the exhibition.  
The date of the opening is not yet quite definite, but it will be settled very shortly, and is expected to be either Oct. 26 or Nov. 10. The exhibition will remain open for 16 days.

**CRIMEAN RELIC TO BE RESTORED**  
(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—An act which should help to cement Anglo-Russian friendship is being performed by the British naval attaché, Commander Grenfell, who is leaving for Archangel in order to restore to the Governor of that city the bell which was removed from the Russian monastery at Solovetsky, on the White sea, by Admiral Otmann during the war of 1854. This bell has been kept for many years in Portsmouth dockyard church.

## EJECTION OF CATHOLICS AT THE BELFAST SHIPYARDS EXPLAINED

This second article of the series specially written for the Monitor in order to present fairly the position in Protestant Ulster and Belfast, attributes the ejection of Roman Catholic workmen from the shipyards of Belfast mainly to remembrance of the "tickets" of thirty years ago and to feeling stirred by the Castle Dawson affair.

(Special to the Monitor)  
BELFAST, Ireland.—Belfast is essentially a city of unexpected explanations. If there appears to be an explanation of any one of its many problems which is specially obvious, it may be safely assumed, more often than not, that it is the wrong one. For if it has been said of China that one may draw a clear and logical conclusion from apparently indisputable premises, may be said of the present situation in Ulster.

To the average Englishman, interested in Irish affairs, it would seem clear enough, for instance, that that particular aspect of the present strife between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant in Ulster in general, and in the great shipyards in particular, which is seen in the ejection of Roman Catholics from their places, had its roots in nothing else but religious fanaticism and possessed no other possible explanation.  
As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether, in this particular phase of the disorder, there is any deep-seated religious or even political motive. It is true that it almost automatically tends to present itself wherever the religious or political feelings of the Protestants are aroused, but in its inception, it was regarded as nothing more than a Roland for an Oliver.

### "Tickets" Recalled

Some 30 years ago, when the question of home rule first took shape as a definite political proposal, the wildest ideas prevailed among the Irish peasantry and working classes as to what it was going to effect, and it is a matter of common knowledge that for every place in the shipyards and engineering works of the city, which was then filled by a Protestant workman, a ticket was issued and sold entitling its possessor, who was, of course, always a Roman Catholic, to the reversion of that place as soon as home rule became an accomplished fact.  
Such a state of things seems hardly

credible. Yet it is a simple matter of history that it was believed by a vast majority of Roman Catholic workmen in Ulster at that time that a Parliament on College Green would simply clear the country of its Protestant population. Ulster Protestants have never forgotten this. It is an old water course, and the waters of every fresh flood immediately find it out. "So much for your ticket," is the thought behind every Roman Catholic ejection today.

With a view to obtaining accurate information on this and other points of importance, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was recently accorded an interview by a gentleman occupying a particularly prominent position in the city, and exceptionally conversant with the present political conditions. This gentleman, although one of the busiest men in Belfast, placed himself entirely at the Monitor's disposal, and gave the fullest information on many points of interest.

### "Castle Dawson" Recalled

"The present disorders," said our informant, "which by the way are regretted nowhere more deeply and deprecated more strongly than amongst responsible Unionists, in spite of much which has been written and said to the contrary, had their origin in what is known as the Castle Dawson outrage. You are no doubt already familiar with the details, but so much has been written which is very far from fact about the matter, that it might interest you to meet some one who actually was at Castle Dawson, and was an eye witness of the whole matter, and if, as I think, I could get hold of such a one, you could question him yourself."

The Monitor representative having expressed his pleasure at the opportunity for doing this, a messenger was sent for the man in question, and after a short delay he appeared, a typical Ulsterman, clad in the dark brown overalls with which one soon becomes familiar in Belfast. He briefly unfolded his story, and told over again how the Presbyterian Sunday school, of 450 children and

50 adults, set off for Castle Dawson, near the shores of Lough Neagh, on their annual excursion; how, after the spending of a happy and successful day, as they were returning, with flags flying and bands playing, to the station, they were attacked by a band of Hibernians, 250 strong, armed with wooden staves pointed with brass; how flags were torn and many men and women injured and the children scattered in all directions; and how they were got together again with difficulty, and were many hours late in reaching Belfast.

### Provocation Denied

Questioned as to whether, as was stated by the other side, the attitude of the adults of the party had been provocative, the eye witness affirmed that the charge of waving the union-jack aggressively over the heads of the Hibernians simply could not be true. The union-jack, which formed the center of the attack, was carried by a child of ten.

On first hearing from the police that the Hibernians were in the neighborhood, their minister had specially warned them to do nothing provocative, and on the Hibernians putting in an appearance he had advanced to the front, and saluted their leader. Further questioned as to whether, in view of the declaration of the other side, the Castle Dawson incident nothing to do with the subsequent intimidation of Roman Catholics at the shipyards, the young man gave it as his firm conviction that, if it had not been for Castle Dawson, "every Roman Catholic in Belfast would be at work today."

"You see," continued the gentleman receiving the Monitor representative, when his employee had left the room, "facts are stubborn things, and you must take the facts into consideration as they are, however much one could wish them otherwise, and here are some facts. Eighteen thousand men are at work along this road every day—18,000 men, every one of whom is not only interested in politics in the ordinary sense, but interested in politics as something vital and personal. The vast majority of these are Unionists, and of course Protestant Orangemen.

### Convictions Strong

"They are inheritors of a definite tradition, and whether we commend or condemn it, of a fierceness of religious and political conviction which Englishmen of this generation have scarcely ever experienced and do not understand. Eighteen thousand of them come out onto that road at the dinner hour; they stand about and talk, some two or three start an argument, some seven or eight join in, some 30 or 40 stand around and listen, and from one end of Queens road to the other it is the same every day in the week. Well, in the midst of this is suddenly hurled the Castle Dawson outrage, and when you throw a lighted match into a barrel of gunpowder, it is clearly absurd to be indignantly surprised if you have an explosion."

The Monitor representative then alluded to the charge made generally in the Nationalist Press, to the effect that the Unionist employers not only did nothing to prevent the persecution of Roman Catholic workmen, but deliberately encouraged it, and that, in one case, sworn evidence had been produced to show that a well-known employer had actually stood by and witnessed attacks on Roman Catholics without attempting to interfere.

"Well," said our informant, "putting the question of common humanity on one side, let us look at it for disproof from the lowest point of view, that of self-interest. There are millions of pounds worth of contracts to be fulfilled. These disorders are costing us hundreds of pounds a day, and yet English business men are asked to believe that we deliberately encourage a state of things which, if persisted in long enough, would mean the complete dislocation, if not ruin, of our trade."

### Failure Is Explained

"Far from encouraging it, we have done our very best to stop it, and have adopted every precaution proposed to us to minimize the possibility of disorder. We have allowed our Roman Catholic workmen to come half an hour late and go half an hour early, in order to avoid the others; we have called our men together and spoken to them and urged them to maintain order at all costs; but we know just what we are up against, and we know why we have failed."

"Here," again, no outsider can fully understand the situation who has not at least been over here to see for himself. I am a Unionist and the vast majority of the employers of labor in Belfast are Unionists and earnest workers in the Unionist cause. Our men know it, and they look to us as their natural leaders. "Now it is a matter of first importance, and there can be no question about it, that we should remain their leaders, and that leadership should not fall into the hands of some popular demagogue among themselves, of whom there are many. Still, we cannot do this if our methods cease to be intelligible to them, if we give for a moment the appearance of being lukewarm. "Hence we are obliged very often to take steps before we are quite ready to take them and to adopt methods much

## JAPAN NOW FEELING FINANCIAL STRAIN OF FIRST CLASS FLEET

At End of 1916, When Ships  
Under New Program Will  
Be Ready, Strength of  
Navy Is Expected to Fall

### PROBLEM PRESSES

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—According to the Central News the Japanese naval expansion bill is to be presented to the Diet at the end of the present year, and the financial problems in connection therewith are likely to give plenty of work to those whose duty it is to solve them.

The fact is that the financial difficulties which confront any nation which desires to indulge in naval expansion are particularly heavy in the case of Japan, and the eastern kingdom is not only unable to keep pace with the naval expansion of other first class powers, but even finds it impossible to maintain its navy at its present strength, that is to say, to replace time-expired vessels by new ones.

The main strength of the Japanese navy consists of 15 battleships and 13 armored cruisers, but of these only six battleships and four armored cruisers are less than 10 years old, and even these are of widely differing types, a fact which would present considerable difficulty in the matter of concerted action. Only two vessels at present in commission, namely, the Kawachi and the Settsu, both of 20,800 tons, can be considered as in any way equal to the dreadnoughts of other naval powers.

It is true that one battleship of 38,000 tons and four armored cruisers, each of 27,500 tons, are being built, their respective dates of completion ranging from next year up to 1916. These vessels are probably equal to the finest vessels at present in the possession of any of the great naval powers, but it is believed that they mark the apparent limit of Japanese naval expansion. There seems little probability that after their completion Japan will be able to add a single new vessel to her navy, which must then begin to decline in strength.

The bill which it is proposed to submit to the Diet can hardly with propriety be termed an expansion bill, since it will provide merely for the replacement of vessels which are automatically withdrawn from commission year by year on reaching the age limit, and will deal with the question of defining what the composition of the squadron unit is to be.

It is understood that a scheme which finds favor with the authorities is one by which the vessels built to supply the gaps caused by the withdrawal of obsolete vessels, shall be vessels capable of being grouped in small, but powerful squadrons. This, it is true, is not by any means an ideal arrangement for war purposes, but it probably secures the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of expense, and there is therefore reason to believe that it will be adopted.

cruder than those we would adopt amidst calmer surroundings, but if this is an evil, it is far less of an evil than the unthinkable position of Unionist Belfast under the dominance of some of the fanatical firebrands you hear speaking night after night at the street corners in the city."

### Drilling Is Serious

Our representative's final question was with regard to the military drilling of the Unionist clubs, and the answer received here, and from every other Unionist source applied to in Belfast, was the same. Namely, that it was a serious military training, undertaken with a serious purpose; that the men were in earnest; that, whilst there had been no official distribution of arms, yet there was no doubt that most of the men were armed in some way or another, and that during the past six months the sale of revolvers in Ulster was known to have been extraordinary. And so the Monitor's representative took his leave and went out into Queen's road.

It was the dinner hour. As far as the eye could see, up and down the great riverside highway, was a vast crowd of men, standing in groups, walking in couples, or sitting under the buildings, in long rows stretching along the road until lost in the distance. At every street corner was a squad of soldiers (called out to maintain order), belonging to a Scottish regiment, and every squad surrounded by a crowd of workmen, who listened contentedly to the swirl of the pipes played for their entertainment.

It was a scene not lacking in impressiveness; here and there a huge crane on the great frame of some half finished merchantman or ocean liner, breaking into the sky-line; below the long, straight road, the vast brown-clad throng, the strident cry of the pipes, the clanging of the passing car bells, the murmur of 18,000 voices, and the grey sky over all. "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right," Lord Randolph Churchill's doggerel instinctively came to mind, and its double affirmation found comment in the double question:—Will she, and, if she does, again, will she bet.

## NOTICE

Chandler & Co. are selling the Neckwear, Negligee and Waist Department Stocks of Chandler's Corset Store, Boylston Street and Winter Street, Boston. Mrs. Geo. Chandler, desiring to devote all her time and available selling space to her rapidly growing corset business, closed out the above departments at a very large discount.

All remaining lots will be sold Monday and Tuesday as follows:

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Muslin Dressing Sacques, orig. 85c to 3.00. . . . . At 25c and 1.00  
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Lingerie Waists, originally 4.00 to 8.00. . . . . At 2.50 and 3.50  
Lingerie Waists, originally 10.00 to 12.50. . . . . At 5.00

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## CIRCULAR PUTS EMPHASIS ON LANGUAGE AND ARITHMETIC

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The latest publications of the board of education, "Suggestions for the Consideration of Teachers and Others Concerned in the Work of Public Elementary Schools," deals with two fundamentals of education—language and arithmetic.

The teaching of the mother tongue of the child is characterized as the most important work which the elementary school has to undertake. The power of expressing himself clearly and appropriately, together with the appreciation and understanding of the thoughts and feelings of others so expressed, is of vital importance to the child, and it is the duty of the teacher to keep his own language simple and direct so that he may in a simple and natural way gradually expand, strengthen, and purify the home language of his pupil.  
It is also shown in the board of education's circular how intimate is the connection between the different stages of the study of a language and the harm which results when some one branch, such as grammar, is treated as an isolated subject.

With regard to arithmetic the circular points to the reason of the mathematics when it states that an ability to apply numbers to everyday problems is requisite for efficiency in any position of life.

It is of importance further that the teaching of arithmetic should be planned to strengthen this ability, and should be associated with matters familiar to children. Applied and concrete arithmetic, rather than abstract arithmetic, must be taught, though this is not to be supposed to mean that the practical side of the subject is to be developed at the expense of the "disciplinary." The cooperation of the two is not incompatible but rather mutually indispensable.

## DEVICE TO MAKE AEROPLANE STABLE IS WORK OF M. MOREAU

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—A Frenchman, M. Moreau, claims to have invented a device which ensures the longitudinal stability of the aeroplane.

The seat of the monoplane which M. Moreau has constructed is swung loose under the single plane, and when the pilot is seated on it it acts in the nature of a pendulum. When the machine is flying horizontally the seat is also horizontal, but as soon as the head goes up or the tail dips down beyond a certain angle a connection at the bottom of the seat with the tail of the machine pulls on the latter and restores stability.

Another advantage claimed for M. Moreau's machine is that the pilot can get up in his seat or change his position suddenly with perfect safety, a fact which enables him to examine the controls, etc. Moreover, as the seat always remains horizontal the pilot's view of the horizon remains stationary, and he is able, by watching the motor bonnet in front of him, to gauge the upward or downward movement of the machine.  
M. Moreau is understood at the present moment to be engaged on the working out of an automatic device for ensuring a stable monoplane in the event of a sudden failure of the machine. Thus, if the aviator should lose control of his machine, he would have time to regain it before reaching the ground.

**BOY SCOUTS IN HAMBURG**  
(Special to the Monitor)  
HAMBURG, Germany.—The Leith Boy Scouts, who are on a visit to Hamburg, made the round of the port in a steamer placed at their disposal by the Hamburg-America line. Afterwards they went over the company's workshops and the liner President Lincoln, giving three cheers for the Hamburg-America Company on leaving.

**WOLF-FERRARI OPERA SECURED**  
(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Carl Rosa Company have secured the exclusive English performing rights of the Wolf-Ferrari opera, "The Jewels of the Madonna" which was performed at Covent Garden during the past season. Thus this touring company forges ahead of London in its spirit of enterprise, and the provinces will enjoy privileges that the London managers are not inclined to give their clients.

## CROON OF THE IRISH SINGER

Sweet, Serene, Undeniable, It Is Heard From Deck  
Hands in Mid-Atlantic



Irish cabin with thatched roof, characteristic of little country  
whose people love music

(Special to the Monitor)  
TO any one who knows Ireland well, the croon of the Irish song is unmistakable. Strange in such a place but sweet, serene, undeniable, it floated through the porthole of a great ocean liner one day, out in mid-Atlantic. Views of hills clad with heather or covered on the rugged foot hills of the mountains; memories of the rare beauty of the Irish dawn in all its peculiar transparent radiance and clear shining; scents of larch and bog myrtle and of the slow peat smoke rising in the translucent air, alive with the liquid shimmer of moisture lifting from the ground; love of the picturesque, romantic, poetic, unpractical, happy-go-lucky and happy

people who have been bred in those surroundings rose before us as we listened to the song.

It flowed on in a soft musical cadence filled with memories; memories no less to the listeners than to the singers; very softly swelling out and declining again, never loud, never obtrusive, yet never monotonous, sometimes quietly rapturous, intense and often mysteriously instinct with the stillness of mountain, and valley and bogland. Steeped in the things of nature, it yet told of singers seated in groups on the ground by the cottage doors, or perched on grass that usually decks the summit of their gray stone walls, singing; and because they love song, and are musicians as natural, free and perfect as the thrushes and blackcaps that haunt their own wild woods and spinneys, their song just as much part of nature as is that of the birds, only with wider scope and expression.

One snatch of song was tried and then another, a low voiced mention of a tune or ditty which scarcely broke into the singing was sufficient for all the little company to take it up, lifting into it all the pathos or humor it required with a soft onflowing stream of melody which seemed to be inexhaustible.  
The listeners had pictured a group of Irish peasants lightening the long hours of daylight on the deck in familiar fashion, but found a blue bloused army of "hands" washing down the white paint work of the cabin sides, forgetful of everything save the music of the amethyst hills of their distressful country, and the mechanical work with which their hands were engaged at the moment. Their plaintive anthem swelled out across the plain of waters unheeded—it was the music of a country, the very essence and life of the Irish people.

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## WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

## THE CANDIDATES TODAY

**REPUBLICAN**—President Taft returns to Beverly from New London, Conn.

**DEMOCRATIC**—Governor Wilson remains at Seagirt.

**PROGRESSIVE**—Colonel Roosevelt tours Montana, stopping at Billings, Helena and Bozeman.

**SOCIALIST**—Eugene V. Debs speaks at a Socialist mass meeting tonight at Phoenix, Ariz.

**PROHIBITION**—Following the wind-up of his campaign in Maine, Eugene W. Chaffin speaks at two ratification meetings in Providence, R. I., today.

## WHAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY STANDS FOR IS TOLD BY LEADER

Eugene V. Debs, Candidate for President, Writes How and Why World-Wide Democracy Is Sought

## JUSTICE FOR ALL

By EUGENE V. DEBS  
(Socialist candidate for President)

There is something magnificent and full of promise for the future in the latter day awakening of the working classes of the world. Within the last half century these workers have organized the greatest economic and political movement in all the annals of mankind.

The international socialist movement is of modern origin. It has no counterpart in history. It would have been impossible in any preceding age.

The conquest of the forces of nature, the marvelous progress in the arts and sciences, and the almost miraculous mechanical achievements of the past century have practically revolutionized the modern world. There are no longer any dark continents, isolated nations and remote regions of the earth. All nations and all peoples have been drawn irresistibly together toward the common center of humanity and compelled more and more by the logic of events to recognize the universal kinship of the human race.

The modern means of communication and transportation now extend over all the earth, uniting all the nations within one mighty organism.

The boundary lines separating nations are growing more and more indistinct and the larger and nobler patriotism now arising is based upon the universal kinship of all the children of men.

It seems strange that it remained for the world's workers, the men and women of the working class, the lower class, so-called, to organize the great modern movement whose power is to subdue the earth and lay the foundations broad and deep for a world civilization based upon the kinship of all humanity.

When Karl Marx, 60 years ago, voiced the shibboleth, "Workingmen of all countries unite," he was animated by the universal spirit and he foresaw with prophetic vision the triumphant march of the hosts of labor into the universal republic.

Since that day the workers of all nations have been steadily joining hands, uniting forces, until today the earth is shaken with the tread of the millions who have become conscious of their common interests and their common destiny and are now marching joyfully toward their common emancipation.

These workers recognize all others as their brothers. They have become class-conscious and soon they will be race-conscious. They have left behind them the primitive individual tools with which their forebears worked and for themselves and eked out a mere existence, and with these tools of a bygone age they have left behind the selfish spirit engendered in the struggle for existence, and in its place there has come the social spirit which recognizes the rights of the collectivity and insists that justice shall be meted out to all.

These are the socialists who in the past have been ridiculed, despised, imprisoned, but whose movement today commands the respect of the whole civilized world.

In the present national campaign the Socialist party is a factor of increasing importance. It is now a national party in fact as well as in name. It is organized and has nominated its candidates in every state in the union. Its campaign is wholly one of education and organization. It does not plead for votes for the sake of votes and not a penny of its funds is ever expended to improperly influence a vote in its favor. It is concerned only in raising men and women to the necessity of thinking for themselves and acting together for their common good. It points out to the workers that their interests are identical, that united they have the power to conquer their freedom and to rise to a higher plane and to a nobler life than they have yet known, and this appeal is made to them from a thousand public platforms and street corners every hour of the day by the tireless crusaders of the working class.

Once the spirit of this mighty movement has taken hold of the heart of man he can no more resist preaching its gospel than he can cease to breathe. It burns within him, and he finds joy in what others call sacrifice.

The Socialist party is the only party

which demands in the name of the working class the collective ownership of the machinery of production and in the name of the people the control of all government.

It is the only party which stands for the true freedom of the masses, for genuine democracy, for twentieth century civilization.

It is worse than folly for people to talk about democracy while the social means of life are the private property of the few and while the millions of workers have not so much as a job they can call their own.

The democracy of socialism is based upon the common ownership by all the people of all the sources of wealth and all the social means of wealth production and distribution. Any other kind of democracy must prove a delusion and a snare.

In the days of our grandfathers when tools were individually used they were rightly individual property and it would have been foolish to propose their collective ownership. Today the tools are mighty machines, socially made and socially used, yet individually owned. These machines are not owned by those who own them, and from this fact springs the class struggle between labor and capital which is shaking the whole social fabric to its foundations.

The Socialists, recognizing this fact in their philosophy and in their program, are organizing along both economic and political lines to meet and overcome this fundamental contradiction which results in the fabulous enrichment of the few and impoverishment of the masses by conquering the public power, socializing the productive machinery and the means of life, and establishing world-wide democracy and brotherhood.

## OSCAR S. STRAUS IS NAMED TO HEAD NEW YORK TICKET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Oscar S. Straus, secretary of commerce and labor in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, was nominated unanimously for Governor by the state Progressive party in convention here Friday.

Mr. Straus' name was placed before the convention entirely unexpectedly by John G. McGee, a delegate from New York county. The former cabinet member, acting as the convention's permanent chairman, was about to entertain a motion from Timothy L. Woodruff to expedite the roll-call on the nominations for Governor of State Chairman W. H. Hitchkiss and Comptroller W. A. Prendergast of New York, when Mr. McGee urged the nomination of Mr. Straus.

Chairman Straus at first shook his head deprecatingly at the growing ovation, but later accepted the honor, so unexpectedly conferred.

The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, former State Senator Frederick M. Davenport. Judges of court of appeals, Charles C. Alden of Buffalo and George W. Kirchway of Columbia University.

Secretary of state, Homer D. Call of Syracuse.

State comptroller, Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn.

Attorney-general, John Palmieri.

State treasurer, Ernest Cawcroft of Jamestown.

## MAINE READY FOR THE STATE ELECTION MONDAY

AUGUSTA, Me.—With the managers of the party campaigns expressing confidence in the result, the Maine state election will be held on Monday.

United States Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma arrived here today to take part in the close of the campaign. He will speak at one of the concluding Democratic rallies here tonight.

The candidates are: For United States senator—Democratic, Obadiah Gardner; Republican, former Congressman Edwin C. Burleigh.

For Governor—Democratic, Gov. Frederick W. Plaisted, candidate for second term; Republican, former Atty.-Gen. William T. Haines.

For Congress, first district—Democratic, Michael T. O'Brien; Republican, Congressman Asher C. Hinds.

For Congress, second district—Democratic, Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy; Republican, William B. Skelton, a lawyer, former mayor of Lewiston and former state bank commissioner.

For Congress, third district—Democratic, Congressman Samuel L. Gould; Republican, Forrest Goodwin, a lawyer, former president of the state Senate.

For Congress, fourth district—Democratic, Charles W. Mullen, contractor and builder, state senator, mayor of Bangor; Republican, Congressman Frank E. Guernsey.

## WOMEN PLAN TO RAISE \$10,000 FOR NEW PARTY FUND

Announcement was made at the first organization meeting held under the direction of the women's committee of the Progressive party in Brockton Friday that an auxiliary committee would try to raise \$10,000 to be used in the Progressive state campaign. It was said that men of the Progressive party would raise \$20,000.

Mrs. Daniel E. Brown presided at the meeting.

Besides the noon rally at the Baker

Chocolate Company, Milton Lower Mills, Friday the Progressives held a rally in Oakland hall, Mattapan, and meetings in Waltham and Ashland. At the Waltham meeting George A. Fiel was endorsed as candidate for Congress in the thirteenth district. Other candidates endorsed were: L. Scott Roe and Charles S. Hammond, for representatives in the fourteenth district; Fred P. Glazier of Hudson, for state senator, fifth Middlesex district; Harry C. Hunter of Marlboro, for councilor.

A town committee was organized by the Ashland Progressives and 102 members were enrolled.

Dr. C. D. Thore of Everett has announced his candidacy for the Progressive party nomination for the House of Representatives in the twenty-fourth Middlesex district, Everett.

## BROOKLINE MEN TO GIVE RECEPTION TO JOSEPH WALKER

Joseph Walker, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor will address a reception given for him at the Brookline Republican Club Monday evening.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Walker will speak at receptions arranged by his campaign committees in Salem, Danvers and Beverly. In the last named town he will review a torchlight procession under the auspices of the Young Men's Walker Gubernatorial Club of Beverly.

Senator George L. Barnes of Weymouth will personally conduct Mr. Walker on a tour of Norfolk county on Wednesday. This day will conclude with an address by Mr. Walker on citizenship, before the Improvement Society of the Park and Downs Congregational church at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, the call at the church coming in the series of Walker rallies in Wollaston, Atlantic, Norfolk Downs and Quincy Adams. Thursday evening will be devoted to Medford and Malden, Friday evening to North Attleboro, Attleboro and Taunton, following a day at the Chelmsford fair; and Saturday will find the candidate in Pittsfield and North Adams.

Mr. Walker is spending the week end with his family on his farm in New Hampton, N. H.

## GOV. FOSS TO TAKE CAMPAIGN WORK INTO EAST BOSTON

Governor Foss' campaign lieutenants purpose to enter East Boston Monday night, Charlestown Tuesday night and South Boston the following evening. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic city committee of Boston, is scheduled to head the list of speakers.

Rallies in the interest of Mr. Foss were held in Hyde Park and in Jamaica Plain last night at both of which addresses were made by Mr. Maynard and other Foss supporters.

Monday evening the Governor is scheduled to speak in Taunton before the Board of Trade of that city on the subject of improvement and extension of deep waterways.

## WILSON PARADES ARE PLANNED FOR ALL LARGE CITIES

NEW YORK.—Plans for a national Wilson and Marshall business men's parade on the same day and hour in every large city were made Friday at Democratic national headquarters. A delegation of business men met Acting Chairman McAdoo and organized a Wilson and Marshall National Business Men's League. Headquarters of the league will be opened at once at 200 Fifth avenue.

Mr. McAdoo announced that 1818 banks have notified him that they will accept contributions for all parties and only 10 banks have refused.

## COL. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS FROM CAR IN MONTANA

BILLINGS, Mont.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived here shortly before noon and planned to remain over night at Helena. There were few hamlets along the railroad at which he did not speak from the rear of his observation car and no audience was disappointed when a speech was demanded.

## VERMONT SHOWS NARROW MARGIN

MONTPELIER, Vt.—With 59 small towns still to decide on the representatives in the Legislature, or unrecorded in the vote cast on Tuesday or Wednesday, the 207 which had reported up to Friday added to the senators elected, showed a Republican majority of 11 in the new Legislature, or sufficient to elect Allen M. Fletcher Governor on the first ballot.

The figures from 207 cities and towns are: Senate—25 Republicans, 3 Democrats and 2 Progressives; House—125 Republicans, 53 Democrats and 29 Progressives. Republican leaders here say that three quarters of the missing towns will elect Republican representatives.

## ROOSEVELT MEN WIN

TOPEKA, Kan.—Judge W. H. Sanborn of the United States circuit court of appeals denied Friday the injunctions asked by the supporters of President Taft's candidacy to prohibit the names of the eight Roosevelt electors being placed on the Republican ballot in the general election in November. The case will be appealed.

# From Europe and the Mercantile Centres of Our Own Country

## Vast Shipments of New Fall Merchandise

### Are Being Received for the 160 Selling Sections of Our Two Immense Buildings

EVERY preparation has been made by this house for the earliest and most extensive display of Fall goods ever attempted in this city. Forty-five representatives have recently returned from their European buying trips—a larger number than sent by all the other stores in Boston combined. Their selections are arriving daily in great numbers and comprise the choicest merchandise of a thousand and one kinds that the world produces.

In addition, the American markets have contributed liberally, thus making our present showing of New Apparel, Fancy Articles and Household Goods larger, more authentic and more interesting than Boston has ever seen before thus early in the season—one not approached by any other New England store.

WE EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL, and especially to those passing through the city homeward from the many summer resorts near by, to visit this store—the foremost mercantile establishment of New England—to inspect the generous assortments of Fall merchandise now on view, and to profit by the pronounced buying advantages which obtain here for practically every personal and household need.

# Jordan Marsh Company

## The Mercantile Heart of New England

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Visitors to Boston find one of their chief pleasures in the stores. Some stores possess an interest not unlike that of museums, but in some ways it is more vital, for their displays are not merely to be viewed from afar, but can become one's own personal property, if it is so wished. Visits to certain stores are illuminating, for it is their effort to bring together the very best that can be found in the marts of the world and some of the articles of merchandise are patterned after historic pieces.

The Paine Furniture Company of Boston has a collection of furniture of more than ordinary interest. Visitors often seek for its exhibitions of period furniture, which includes examples of the best work of the eighteenth century masters and of every period as far back as early Elizabethan. Reproductions of colonial furniture are of real historic interest. Included in the imported furniture are pieces from the hands of famous English, Scotch and continental designers.

The furniture is on permanent exhibition. Many who have gone to the store merely to look have become regular customers, sending from far-away states for whatever may be wished in the furnishing of their homes. The store of the Paine Furniture Company is at 48 Canal street, Boston, Mass.

Hiawatha is the name given to the soft slipper patterned after the moccasins that was worn by the swarthy inhabitants of the American forest when the white man first set foot on its shores. The moccasin was comfortable and durable and for certain kinds of wear modern progress has found nothing to surpass it. It has never gone entirely out of use and now the Sawyer Boot & Shoe Company of Bangor, Me., is making moc-

which are finished with all-silk band and binding.

According to the calendar, the man who aims to be well dressed will not wear his straw hat after the first day of September, but in its place will wear a soft hat during the mellow days that succeed the summer and precede winter. These are being shown in variety by A. Shuman & Co. in both imported and domestic styles. They come in Austrian velours, English tweeds and high-grade American felts, with a number of desirable shapes. Business and college men both like these models, finding them comfortable, serviceable and stylish.

In looking over the small son's outfit preliminary to the opening of school, mother finds that the new suits with which he started the season so bravely have succumbed to the joys of climbing apple trees, wading brooks and other attractions of the great outdoors. New suits must be bought if the young scion of the family is to present a creditable appearance when he starts off with the other boys on the morning of Sept. 11 to pursue once more the way of learning. The Continental at 651 Washington street, at the corner of Boylston, is making a special presentation of school suits for boys from 7 to 17 years of age. Some of them are in Norfolk and double breasted knickerbocker styles and are in medium and fall weights. A few are in fancy Scotch pattern. All are late models and most have two pairs of trousers. All have been marked down from the regular price.

For children are Russian and sailor suits, reefers and top coats. Boys' hats and caps, odds, left over from regular lines, shirts and blouse waists, and children's wash suits, sailors, etons, Russians, have been marked very low for quick selling.

S. D. Cohen & Co., designers and tailors for women, are offering special prices on high grade suits from now until Sept. 15. Mr. Cohen has recently returned

from an extended visit to the principal style centers of the country and is able to offer leading patterns for the coming season. The company is located at 694 Washington street, up one flight of stairs.

The youth who is going away to school or college and wishes to take with him only what is best in taste, will find at the store of Browning, King & Co. much that will satisfy him. Suits and coats are important, and these he will find in variety of cut and pattern and excellent in workmanship, but they are by no means the only thing to which careful attention must be given. Neckwear, shirts, gloves, hats, and smaller items of the toilet must be selected with discrimination if the appearance is to be what it should. The firm of Browning, King & Co. is careful to carry the latest and best ideas in all of these things and presents enough of a variety to permit individuality of choice. Fall styles in all kinds of wearing apparel are now on display for men, boys and children.

## DUNDEE WILL TRY TRACKLESS CARS

(Special to the Monitor)

DUNDEE, Scotland.—The experiment which the city of Dundee is to make with trackless tramways will begin in September. The plant and equipment are complete and the cars are due to arrive shortly from England where they are being constructed. The route is over one mile in length and the fare will be 1d. with two half-penny stages. The route will be operated independently of the other city lines so that full details of its cost and earnings as compared with other tramways will be possible.

REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL RESIGNS  
CONCORD, N. H.—Frank A. Musgrove, secretary of the Republican state committee, resigned Friday from his post to support Colonel Roosevelt.



# Meyer Jonasson & Co., Tremont and Boylston Sts.

## Free Alterations and Special Measurements

From Monday, Sept. 9th, until Saturday, Sept. 14th, inclusive, you will have an unusual opportunity to save quite a sum of money.

During this period any new Fall Suit, Gown, Coat, Skirt or Waist you purchase of us will be altered without any extra charge, or we will make to your special measurements any new Fall garment you buy of us without any charge for special measurements or for alterations.

*Free alterations and free special measurements* are given during these six days ONLY for the reason that we wish to induce early business, thereby keeping our very large force of selling and alteration help busy right from the beginning of an early season.

You will be sure to appreciate this genuine opportunity to save money on the purchase of your Fall outer garments. You will also find here a stock that is equal or better than that of any other Boston establishment.

The prices are as low as first-class garments can possibly be sold for.

*Please Note* That the above offer is positively for six days only.

In addition to this very special and bona-fide offer, you have the same broad and liberal guarantee as to correct style, perfect fit, lasting wearing quality and right prices.

You have also the added advantages of dealing with *SPECIALISTS*, of expert service from courteous and intelligent clerks, and if necessity requires it *direct business transactions with the proprietors*.

## HIPPODROME SHOW THIS YEAR A GREAT TRAVEL SPECTACLE

"Under Many Flags" at the New York Hippodrome is easily the most superb spectacle ever seen at this playhouse. Speed and simplicity mark the production this year. There are 15 scenes yet they are not over-elaborated and they move with ease and rapidity. The entire production was imagined and invented by Arthur Voegtlin and to him should go the principal honors. The music and lyrics are by Manuel Klein. Carroll Fleming wrote the drama and William J. Wilson arranged the stage grouping and musical numbers.

The thread of plot that knits the scenes together concerns the adventures of an army officer who invented an airship and then visited several countries to dispose of it. After several thrilling adventures he organizes an airship fleet that is so powerful all countries sue for universal peace.

The first scene of "Under Many Flags" shows the lawn of the White House and the second the parade grounds at Annapolis. Here we are introduced to a review of the cadets, a signal drill and an exercise with mounted guns.

In a flash we are whisked to Brittany, where fisher girls and boys dance with wooden shoes on long planks spread across a swath of green. And Patrick and Francesco do a funny acrobatic act on top of a large load of hay.

Next comes a view of an airship passing over a city at night. The clouds darken and as the martial strains of a German military march come floating through the air, the clouds break and a flood of sunshine reveals a summer garden in Berlin. Here soldiers and students, frauleins and aristocrats make merry. Four pleasure carriages drive through the garden. The Six Brachs, disguised as Gei in students, alight from one carriage and do some daring gymnastic acts, while Dippy Diers and Steve Miao pile tables to a dizzy height and dance on the topmost one.

For genuine beauty the tulip scene in Holland is the best scene in the production. In the background are 12 practicable windmills scattered along a canal which is dotted with little rose covered cottages. The peasants swarm the stage, burgomasters, vegetable peddlers, vendors with dog carts full of tulips, oxen drivers and a host of seminary girls dressed in blues and browns.

The ballet enter, graceful in their pale yellow and delft blue. Loose trousered men in blue and green, frauleins with bodies of gold and skirts of blue follow. The dancers carry in their hands stalks of yellow, purple and crimson tulips and wave them in time with the music while the swinging arms of the great windmills turn in rhythm in the background.

This scene is the most novel and imaginative of the performance.

A public square in Moscow served to introduce the Mazetti troupe of gymnasts in a sleigh drawn by three white horses. The scene closes with a Russian wedding.

A highland glen in Scotland shows a gathering of clans. There are reels, and flings and Highland lasses in kilts. This scene charms with its picture of cool morning in the Scottish hills, the haying dogs, the scampering deer and the army of Highlanders winding through the glen.

In China we are treated to the "Festival of the Sacred Dragon," some good magic by Clivette and a very winning dance number by young ladies with screens with varicolored sides. It takes 60 supernumeraries to represent the feet of the crawling sacred dragon which is preceded in the procession by Chinamen carrying great bamboo poles of quaint fish and other emblems.

A street scene in Arizona follows with an exhibition by R. C. Carlisle's Wild West Company. The scene closes with a cyclone and fire which displays great mechanical skill.

A scene in Persia and a view of a rose covered cottage in Devonshire preceded the ballet, "Flowers of the Nation." The setting for the ballet is a peach orch in blossom.

"The Court of the Crystal Fountains," which closed the production was preceded by "The Magic City of Golden Palms." The splendor of the final scene has been mentioned. A tinsel forest breaks and shows the silver palace of universal peace, while slowly before it rise four great fountains, studded with varicolored lights, from a pool of water running the full width of the 200 foot stage. The close was a fitting one to a remarkable spectacle.

### "THE NE'ER DO WELL"

Charles Klein's dramatization of Rex Beach's novel, "The Ne'er Do Well" has been produced at the Lyric theater, New York, and succeeds in retaining the adventurous, high colored qualities of the book.

Mr. Beach's novel was a discursive story of a young man ruined by too much money and ease and redeemed by the love of a beautiful woman. That the woman happened to be the wife of another man and the young man had at least some part in the incidents which appeared to involve her, were not deterrents to the story's popularity. Nor will they be likely to interfere with the loyal acceptance of the hero and heroine by the average theatrical assemblage, says the Times.

The scenes are in New York, on shipboard, and at Panama. Hale Hamilton made a fine job of the part of the hero, and Miss Katherine Kaelroed succeeded moderately as the woman. The hit of the performance is made by Miss Beatrice Noyes as the piquant ingenue daughter of the United States consul at Panama.

### "OLIVER TWIST" IN CHICAGO

"The play was the Comyns Carr version of Dickens' story, made for and first produced by Beerbohm Tree in London

five years ago. Miss Collier, whose acting of Nancy is said to be her finest achievement, was with Tree in the original hearing of the play. The Carr "Oliver Twist" is the best Dickens play I know," says O. L. Hall in the Chicago Journal.

"It was the acting that counted last night. First, the players of the characters not steeped in villainy gave to their parts a truly Dickensian flavor, and if they seemed a little artificial, it was only necessary to remember that the novelist largely described human nature through its artificialities. The players of these parts did their duty well, and they gave us again a real taste of Dickens. Miss Doro, a mealy-faced Oliver, was slenderly and attractively boyish, and the little she had to do was rightly done.

"But it was to Lackaye, Breese and Collier, that the chief attention went. Lackaye's Fagin was a fine pictorial study and a character of much variety. The transition from fuming viciousness to habitual hypocritical gentleness, or the other way about, always was made with natural ease. The Bill Sykes of Breese was a monumental impersonation. It was the best acting of Breese's career; his Sykes was as thrillingly repellent as anything the stage could offer. His visual study of the character was a work of art, and his consideration of motive and conduct was fine, indeed. There were plunging strength and irresistible menace in every movement. It was a great performance.

"Miss Collier's reputation of being the best Nancy Sykes of the time had confirmation in her acting. Though Nancy Sykes, she is Constance Collier still in one sense, although she gets at the heart of the character. She was able last night to arouse pity, and that marks the farthest possible reach of an actress of the part."

## SAINT SEBASTIAN STUDY GAINED FOR MUNICH GALLERY

(Special to the Monitor)

MUNICH, Bavaria—A picture that came out of the Lesser sale, and was bought at Messrs. Christie's last February for £378, has now been acquired by the Munich gallery. It is of Saint Sebastian, and was by Antonio Moro, though when it was exhibited at Burlington house in 1875 and 1880 it was said to be by Holbein.

An article appeared in the Burlington Magazine of October, 1910, by Sir Lionel Cust on "Some portraits attributed to Antonio Moro, and on a life of the painter by Henri Hymans," in which the panel was described as "a remarkable painting of a young man, nude, and holding a bow and arrow, evidently a Saint Sebastian."

A similar painting, the property of the earl of Darnley at Cobham Hall, but in bad condition, shows the same excellent modeling, both evidently being taken from the same model. As these versions differ from the one usually taken by the church, the idea

## ARNOLD DALY COMES TO SHUBERT FIRST TIME IN NEW COMEDY

"Thais" at St. James for First Times Here—"Butterfly on the Wheel" Is Among Future Attractions

### 'ROBIN HOOD' COMING

Arnold Daly will appear at the Shubert for one week beginning Monday evening in the first performance on any stage of "The Wedding Journey." The same evening the first Boston performance of the dramatic version of Anatole France's "Thais" will be given at the St. James theater. All other theaters will retain their current attractions.

**ARNOLD DALY IN NEW PLAY**  
Arnold Daly will be seen at the Shubert for one week, beginning Monday night, in "The Wedding Journey," by John T. McIntyre, a Philadelphia newspaper man. There are five important characters in the play. Mr. Daly is said to have quite the most attractive role of his career. In Josephine Victor, his leading woman, Mr. Daly has secured an actress of considerable ability, who will be remembered for her excellent work as the Hen Pheasant in "Chantecler." Miss Victor will appear in "The Wedding Journey" as a girl who finds that the man she loved was not only unworthy, but quite despicable. Alphonz Ethier is the juvenile man who will play the part of the good brother opposite Mr. Daly. Julia Walcott has the role of a trusting and hero-worshipping mother, while Edward McWade will be seen as the stern employer of the youth who is the central figure in the comedy. At the Wednesday and Saturday matinees Mr. Daly will precede his presentations of "The Wedding Journey" with a reading of Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol."

### ST. JAMES THEATER

"Thais," the second offering to be made by M. H. Gulesian at the new St. James theater, is Paul Wilstach's dramatic version of Anatole France's story of the monk who became worldly in the process of spiritually retrieving a worldly woman. The elaborate scenery of the Gaites production has been brought to Boston, and the original stage manager is rehearsing the piece, so conditions for a success appear as advantageous as possible. Miss Katherine will act the title role, Theodore Friebus is cast as the monk and Robert T. Haines will play the Roman lover of Thais. Incidental music from Massenet's opera will be played.

**OTHER AMUSEMENTS NEXT WEEK**  
Boston—"The Greyhound," melodrama of schemers on board ocean liners, with Henry Kolker and Elita Proctor Otis in the cast.

Castle Square—Final week of 12 performances by John Craig stock company of "The Fortune Hunter," wholesome comedy of the success a discouraged city youth makes of his life in the colony.

Colonial—Second week of "The Quaker Girl," English musical comedy with pretty music, gracefully amusing as acted by Percival Knight, Miss Ina Claire and a large company. The production is elaborate, and the orchestra is conducted with praiseworthy discretion.

Hollis—Miss May Robson in "A Night Out," a comedy that gives the star another of her comic and lovable elderly types in a lively story which shows a grandmother following her grandsons on their New York adventures.

B. F. Keith's—Lucy Daly in a little musical comedy; Eddie Ross, banjoist; Goldsmith and Hopper, the "drummers"; Allyn and Tyler, musical act; Tom Kyle and company in a comedy; Barley's trained dogs.

Majestic—"The Million," broadly funny but clean farce of the adventures of an artist's blouse, and the chase it leads the whole cast who are in search of a lottery ticket in one of the pockets. Briskly and capably acted.

Park—Miss Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper," a department store comedy-drama providing a good part for the humor, pathos and emotion of the star as a buyer who has risen from cash girl.

Plymouth—William T. Hodge in "The Man From Home," a highly popular comedy of the adventures of an Indiana lawyer in Italy. He routs a band of schemers, who seek a commercial marriage with his ward, and wins the girl himself. Finely acted.

Tremont—"The Count of Luxembourg," sentimental Vienna operetta with agreeable music by Franz Lehar. Staged American musical comedy fashion. Ann Swinburne, Frances Cameron, Frank Moulan and Fred Walton are in the cast.

Tremont Temple—Moving pictures of the Durbur in Kinamacor. Notable record of the sumptuous pageantry of the crowning of King George and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India.

### "ROBIN HOOD"

The de Koven opera company comes in "Robin Hood" to the Boston theater, beginning Sept. 30. The company includes Bessie Abbott, Florence Wickham, Walter Hyde, Herbert Waterous, Carl Gantvoort, Edwin Stevens, Pauline Hall, George Frothingham, Anna Bussert, Viola Ellis, John Phillips, Philip Sheffield, Ger-

has been put forward that they were painted for some of the numerous archer-guilds in the Netherlands, of which St. Sebastian was the patron saint.

# HENRY SIEGEL CO.

RESTAURANT SPECIAL—Monday: Roast Spring Lamb—Mint Sauce, Fried Potatoes, Green Peas, Dolmonek Potatoes 50c

## Seven Years Old and Growing Faster than Ever

In this editorial we are going to do SOME boasting, SOME praising and NO exaggerating. This editorial is about the East side of Washington Street.

The East side of Washington Street, north of Essex Street, is the main traveled pathway of Boston. You know THAT to be a fact. The foresight of Henry Siegel in locating this, his fourth store, at Essex and Washington Streets, seven years ago, is reflected in the trend of travel along the East side of Washington Street to and from this point. Furthermore, Essex Street is the nearest direct artery from the South Station to Washington Street; Boylston Street, terminating at Essex and Washington Streets, is the nearest direct route from Back Bay, Brookline and the Newtons—from the principal hotel and theatre districts.

Boston's largest and leading stores are located on the East side of Washington Street. In Greater Boston the Siegel store continues to lead in value-giving. The Siegel store occupies a position not occupied by any other store. It is one of the four great Siegel stores in Boston, New York (2 stores) and Chicago, about as large, combined, as all the department stores in Boston.

The buying organization of these four stores forms the Siegel United Purchasing Power in America, Europe and the Orient—the Power of four stores to buy and sell cheaper than any other retail organization. We make a simple request; that you ALWAYS visit our store when you are down town on a shopping tour as we are glad to have you compare our prices and merchandise, our styles and qualities, with those of other good stores, whether or not you eventually make your purchases here.

We were the first department store to have a modern building in Boston. You know THAT to be a fact. Other stores have followed in our footsteps to the extent that Boston has witnessed during the past few years the greatest improvement in mercantile affairs in the world's history. You know THAT to be a fact. New buildings have been erected, old buildings have been remodelled; store service has been improved, salaries have advanced, delivery service has improved, competition is keener and prices are lower. You know THAT to be a fact. We feel that we have been in a great measure the inspiration for these improvements, for they have all taken place since the establishment of Henry Siegel Co. Innovations we adopted seven years ago are now being copied by others. You know THAT to be a fact.

We want you to have a correct understanding of this store. We want you to feel that it has done and is doing a public service. We want you to bear in mind that this store is looking out for YOUR interests. Possibly you will argue that we are in business to make money. And THAT is TRUE. But we know of no better way of making money than to make our values so attractive that an ever-increasing number of people will patronize our store.

We welcome all the improvements in store-keeping methods of Boston. We welcome the new buildings, the new stores, the renewed activities all along the line. They will bring more people to Boston and increase prosperity. We congratulate our competitors on their ability to foresee the needs of this community and rise to the demands of the public. We wish each and everyone success commensurate with the efforts put forth and the money expended. We believe there is enough business in Boston for all and we want every store to have its share.

Monday, September 9th, we inaugurate our 7th Anniversary Sale in all departments. It is not necessary for us to speak editorially of the values. They are strong enough to speak for themselves. Each Anniversary Sale Value is typical of the Siegel United Purchasing Power.

trude Hutcheson, Dorothy Arthur and Mary Wiova.

### NEW VIENNESE OPERETTA

"The Womanhater's Club" will be the next attraction at the Tremont, opening Sept. 16. This is "Die Frauenfresser," by Leo Stein and Karl Lindau, with music by Edmund Eysler, which was originally produced in Vienna. In the cast will be Walter Lawrence, Joseph Santley, Leslie Kenyon, Sallie Fisher, Dolly Castles, May Stewart and Mary Ambrose.

### "THE THIRD DEGREE"

The play at the Castle Square during the week of Sept. 16 will be Charles Klein's melodrama, "The Third Degree." Mr. Craig will appear as the lawyer and Mary Young as the younger Mrs. Jeffries, the role originally acted by Helen Ware.

### NORUMBEGA PARK

In the open air theater at Norumbega park the coming week will be presented another vaudeville program, with daily afternoon and evening performances. Heading the list will be Lewis and Norton in song numbers and dancing specialties, Ascott and Tyson in their fantasia of singing, dialogue and dancing, and Dwell in aerial feats on the swinging trapeze, together with strength and acrobatic feats. There will be other acts and new motion pictures. A concert will be given tomorrow night.

## CROWDS ENJOY CONCERTS GIVEN IN QUEEN'S HALL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There begins during the month of August a second musical "season" in London, less known perhaps by the fashionable world than the earlier opera season of May, June and July, but certainly no less appreciated by the crowds who flock to the orchestral concerts at the Queen's Hall.

These "promenade concerts" are attended by many musical people who come to London for their summer holiday, and by hundreds who have little opportunity at other times of hearing good music. They are essentially "people's concerts." The tickets are cheap; a season ticket for the 10 weeks can be purchased for one guinea, and night after night a crowd of enthusiastic music lovers will stand for hours listening to serious music.

There is a Wagner night and a symphony night, and a Beethoven night each week, and alternately with these are the "popular" nights, if such a distinction can be applied where the attendance is so regular and the taste and appreciation so catholic.

### NEW STEAM LINE PROJECTED

LANCASTER, Pa.—The chartering of the Schuylkill and Conestoga Valley railroad assures the construction of a new steam railroad through a part of Lancaster county. The capitalists interested in the new line are also connected with the Lancaster & Northern railroad, which is building a line from a projected cement mill near Brownstown to the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad near this city.

## COLUMBIA'S DRAMATIC MUSEUM SHOWS HISTORY OF THEATER

The first dramatic museum in this country has been established by the department of English and comparative literature of Columbia University. There is only one other in the world and that is in the library of the Paris opera.

In the new hall of philosophy, now occupied by the graduate school of literature, a special room has been set apart for the dramatic museum.

Already a collection of views are to be seen. Pictures of theaters, interior and exterior, of masques and carousels, and of out-of-door performances of various kinds. There are also portraits of distinguished actors of various periods, in the costumes they wore on the stage.

There are at present six models of theaters on view. One model is of a modern production, the other five are typical of the more important epochs in the development of the drama.

Model one represents the stage of the "Mystery" acted at Valenciennes in 1547. This is a duplicate of the model prepared for the Paris exhibition of 1878 and now in the library of the opera. It was made by M. M. Duvinet and Gabin, under the direction of M. Marius Septet. Prof. Brander Matthews presented this model.

Model two pictures an open place in an English village with the pageant-wagon representing Noah's ark. This is a reproduction of the set shown at the New Theater in the spring of 1911. It was made by Mr. Joseph Wickes, under the direction of Mr. E. Hamilton Bell and presented by Winthrop Ames.

Model three represents the courtyard of an English inn with the platform on which strolling players are performing. It was made by Joseph Wickes, under the direction of E. Hamilton Bell.

Mr. Wickes is of the firm of Unitt and Wickes, N. Y. York city. The writer had the privilege of seeing two other models made by this firm at the home of Miss Estelle Clayton, in New York city in March, 1895. The models were of Miss Clayton's two-act comic opera, "The Viking," which was produced at Palmers' theater May 9, 1895, for the actors' fund benefit. Act I. showed a Norwegian seashore in the year 1000. The sun is just about to set and the six months' night is approaching. Act II. revealed the King's palace at night with a view of the Viking's magnificent throne room. These two models were very nicely worked out. And the same care as to detail has been shown in Mr. Wickes' models at Columbia University.

The Fortune theater is model four, erected in London in 1600, on the plan of Shakespeare's Globe. It was made by James P. Maginnis, under the direction of Walter H. Godfrey, and presented by Charles H. Mackay.

Model five is of the Palais Royal, erected in Paris in 1639 by Cardinal Richelieu, and occupied after 1661 by Moliere and his company. It is a German cut-out made under the direction of Dr. Fritsche. The work was contributed by E. Hamilton Bell.

The final act of "The Garden of Allah" is the only model of a modern setting. It was presented by Lieber & Co. through the courtesy of George L. Tyler, Messrs. Gates and Morange painted and designed it. The setting pictures a desert with its great stretch of sand. The sky is a pale blue except where it touches the horizon, there it thickens to indigo. On each side of the foreground are large trees with thick foliage. Their branches touch and mingle as they arch the scene.

In the immediate foreground a woman is sitting on a stone seat looking out across the desert at the Arab tents that are pitched apparently many miles away, while near her a native is playing a flute to a little boy who sits crouched on the ground at his feet. The color scheme is very effective. The model is placed in front of a window. The top of the model is their ground glass, thus the light from the window in passing through the glass illuminates the scene and gives the whole picture the warm soft tone desired.

The dramatic museum desires other models among which are the theater of Dionysus at Athens, as investigated by Professor Dörpfeld, the Roman theater at Orange, as restored by M. Caristie; a Madrid theater of the time of Lope de Vega and Calderon; the so-called Antique theater built by Palladio at Vicenza; the stage set used by the performers of the Italian comedy-of-masks; and Drury Lane theater in 1775, when Sheridan's "School for Scandal" was produced.

But it requires a special donation from those interested in the drama to provide the above mentioned models. At least \$5000 is needed properly to equip the museum. Those interested in the cause may send subscriptions to Prof. Brander Matthews or Prof. Ashley H. Thorndike, Columbia University, New York city.

### KENTUCKY SOIL TO BE TESTED

FRANKFORT, Ky.—To test the soil of eastern Kentucky for orchards, Commissioner of Agriculture Newman has announced that he has determined to plant 3000 fruit trees in farms in three eastern Kentucky counties this fall. Rowan county will be chosen as one of the test fields and Lewis may be another. It is probable that the other county will be selected in the Big Sandy valley.



## SUBWAY BAND'S EFFORT REWARDED

Story of Musical Organization of New York Railway Employees, Now a Success,  
Told by Interborough Company Official



Subway band of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York playing at head of a street parade

By A. L. MERRITT  
Superintendent Subway Division, Interborough Rapid Transit Company

WHEN traveling in the West, the writer was much interested in the work of the Colorado Midland band. This band of musicians, composed of railroad men, played in the public square in Colorado Springs once a week during the summer and attracted crowds. The thought came to me, why cannot we, in New York, along with our general recreation work for the uplift of the thousands of men in our employ, organize a band of musicians among the Interborough employees? Upon my return the subject was broached among the men and a meeting of musicians called. The object being "for the honor of the subway," to inspire patriotism and to furnish amusement for the men and their families.

Our first meetings were rather discouraging, in fact, for months the idea seemed to be going from bad to worse. Meetings for rehearsal were held in a boathouse on the Harlem river. Only 10 men made up the band and the only drum we could muster was a galvanized pail beaten with two quarters. The drummer, Mr. Corbly, furnished the quarters. The boathouse was shortly afterward taken away and the men had to meet at the superintendent's office at Ninety-sixth street. The men themselves became discouraged, but were loyal and courageous enough to fight it out and stick to their guns against all manner

of criticism. They were told that every great endeavor had obstacles to overcome before it became a success; that obstacle and discouragement only meant to go at it again with renewed vigor. At this time it was decided not only to give up, but to go in deeper and form a second branch of the band—field music. The carpenter shop cut a 12-foot board and applied rubber pads every three feet. This board was placed on chairs and the drummers learned on this plank. The band had grown to 20 members by now.

At this time, Sergeant Mode of the claim department loomed up and offered to teach the field music. This branch of the band had its own meetings and gradually grew to be a real arm of the band. In September, 1911, it was decided to give a concert and invite Vice-president Helly and other officers and bring the band to the notice of the public and to the notice of brother employees. The concert was short. It was given at one of the barns and the band and field music, combined, not only gave a concert, but a drill, that surprised many people. From that day the band jumped into prominence. A big band room was assigned for rehearsals. The white uniforms came into vogue. This was a real blessing, as it was not known at any time where the uniforms would come from. Shortly afterward a calisthenic class was formed and became a pronounced success, to the extent that in January, 1912, an exhibition was given by the entire outfit at the twelfth regiment armory before 3000 people. The band proper at

that time consisted of 35 men; field music 20 men; gymnastic class 24 men. The band kept on drilling in armories until today it is a military band, parading on Memorial day 90 strong, flying their own colors, and carrying in its ranks a beautiful specimen of "Old Glory."

The band is known the world over, having received letters from Europe and from the Governor-general of Canada commending it. The object for which the band was formed has been attained. The men in the band are taught discipline and they in turn teach discipline to others. The rank and file as a whole are better and more loyal men. The public reaps the benefit, for the men are taught respect to officers and in that way respect and courtesy to passengers. Suspensions among the men for infraction of the rules have been cut down one half and commendatory letters have increased 50 per cent.

The Subway band has taught obedience, patriotism, loyalty, sobriety, steadiness. It has brought the love of music not only into their own hearts but into the hearts and minds of others. It has caused to be built a concert room for the men and their families accommodating 300 persons, with a stage for the band holding 75 persons. These concerts have been very popular, hundreds having been turned away. The Subway band is but a milestone in the path of progress. It is doing a great work almost unconsciously. It has become a permanent institution. It has come to stay.

## AS TO WHAT IS CLASSICAL MUSIC

Writer Interprets Familiar Phrase to Mean That Most Nearly Approaching Highest True Standard Yet Realized

THE phrase classical music is one which has for the layman a good deal of terror. It means to him usually something that he does not understand and therefore does not like. A musical journal tried recently to define classical music as the opposite of romantic music, and said that the classic composers aimed for beauty of form without much regard to underlying meanings, while romantic music is concerned with telling a story or describing some kind of human experience. Now this distinction closely analyzed means that the classic composers were more concerned with music as such, the moderns with music as a means to saying something else. The real question rests here: Is music music for us, or is it something else?

It is certainly surprising to lovers of the great composers to be told that they were chiefly concerned with form, an empty shell of lovely sound. One finds

as much meaning, so-called, in the beauty of a flower as in the beauty of a poet's verse describing the flower. If "the meaneast flower that blows" can give the poet thoughts too deep for tears, so certainly does the purest classic music—so-called—bring thoughts and aspirations too deep or high for tears. Romantic music, on the other hand, as popularly defined, inclines to tears. Its proudest moment is when it has brought out the handkerchiefs. Beethoven, however, said that great music strikes fire, it does not draw tears. Yet certainly Beethoven is a modern composer and deserves the name of a romantic. Indeed in the discussion cited here he is given as an example of a composer who describes things with his music. Apparently then this judge would not set him among the musical classics.

## Meaning of Classic

The word classic in itself was used originally to distinguish that which was of the first class, especially men of the first class. From this it came to be applied to things of the first or upper class. The word classic as applied to music is well accounted for in the following passage from Lowell:

"A classic is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of the happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and requisite sympathy between the thought that gives life and the form that consents to every mood of grace and dignity . . . and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old."

And yet there does remain a certain distinction between the older classic models and the so-called romantic school of the modern world, whether expressed in music or literature. This is the central purpose of expression. The classic literature, certainly as represented in the Greek tragedies, was always an effort to express something of man's relation to the divine, overshadowing power and purpose. The Greek plays were all practically religious exercises, prepared to accompany some ceremonial of a more or less definitely religious character. It was a part of the formula of the Greek play that it should show the direct interposition of divine power in the affairs of men. Now the romantic movement aimed to give to the human thought free expression, undefined by the constant restraint imposed by the religious meaning of the elder arts. This is seen in the distinction between classic and romantic painting, as broadly divided. Most of the works of the old masters are religious.

The modern painting began gradually to free itself from the limitations of the older choice and to try to show that a great painting could be made without bringing in anything beyond the common human experience. Thus we began to

have not only a great many portraits (of course portraits were always painted, but often incorporated into some great religious painting) but also scenes of secular life—at first stories or legends familiar to all, then pictures of people and things of the actual passing hour.

Now in literature this distinction between the classic and the merely romantic may also be traced, in that all of the greatest literature shows a strong sense in the writer of the intervention of divine guidance in the affairs of humanity. Shakespeare is both classic and romantic. He expresses this modern desire to show forth the actual every-day experience of humanity, as living and breathing types in whom the spectators could trace resemblances to themselves, but he also shows always this higher look to ideal unseen standards of right and to the direct working out of events according as men have sought to obey God or their own will.

In music, then, for those with ears to hear, the same difference lies. Beethoven is by all means a romantic composer, striving to express the common human experience in his music, but he never dreams of leaving God out of the world. Bach was less concerned with human experience than with the exquisite fluent material out of which music was made. He is thus less romantic than Beethoven, one admits; but both are classics. Bach's music is not empty of inner meaning; it sings praise to God. It disdains to make too much of the fleeting experiences of humanity. It sings happy rejoicing in the divine love and harmony. This is why Bach sounds always so fresh and young, and why he keeps his hold through all the coming and going of musical fashion.

Broadly defined then the classical music is that which is more concerned with expressing God, or some distant concept of Him, than humanity. But no composition can ever truly rank as a classic which leaves God out of the account. Examined deeply enough it will be found that this holds. One may desire at a given moment to rank this or that work of a favorite author as a classic in music, in literature, in painting; but in the end, sometimes in a very few years, the real substance of the work itself has judged it. It stands as a member of the select company of classics—the best class—if it have this innermost kernel of obedience to a divine aspiration; if it have not this it lies quietly on the shelf with other mediocrities. It may be ostensibly intellectual or romantic (which seem to be the two terms best defining this distinction), but it may stand a classic, a work of the first and perfected quality of art, if the consciousness of man's relation to God be at work in it. One would say that the romantic school tends

to express man only, and this is why all the beauty of romantic art is not enough to keep many of its products before the people unless the acknowledgment of man's relation to God be at work in it. This is not necessarily expressed in words; indeed it often may be expressed that the very opposite from a religious purpose is sought by the work in question. Perhaps the writings of Dean Swift exemplify this. Yet was not the huge caricature of humanity's littleness and arrogant bigginess written really out of a deep understanding of the glory which belong by right to man under the government of good? Superficial judgment cannot decide these things.

## Brahms and the Classical

Brahms is taken as the great modern instance of a composer who is more classic, according to the superficial understanding of the word, than romantic. Yet there is a tenderness of beauty, a romance, in Brahms, not excelled by any composers for those who love him best. It is true that the things of human experience seem not to have moved him as they moved Beethoven and Schumann, and this gives his music relatively more of the repose and clarity popularly associated with the words classical music. This clearness and quiet would tend of course to leave the musical form more clear, more easily observable, and this clearness and quiet is of course a characteristic of all the thinking that is more concerned with the divine than with the human. To accuse Brahms of lacking deep content, to care more for form than feeling, in order to justify his rank among the classics of music is a superficial estimate of him which his lovers reprehend. Undoubtedly in Brahms there is a great deal of purely intellectual writing, and in all the greatest art products this thoughtfulness exceeds the merely emotional interest, though in the few supremely great words of art these two elements are perfectly balanced—thought and feeling.

Indeed one may say that the thoughtful quality in art is its leaning toward really religious thinking—that is, the wise discerning of what is imperishable and true in the midst of the human interplay of fact and fancy. The distinction between the two great classes of art might be made as religious and romantic, if popular custom had not given the name religious to much art that is not at all religious, as thoughtful people consider religion. For example a great deal of music written for church use might be just as appropriate in the opera house. This may fairly be termed romantic music, however the idea of worship may be associated with it, but as music that appeals to the emotions is

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## SYMPHONY AUCTION PLANS

Dr. Karl Muck to Return to Boston Week Before  
Concerts Begin

Symphony concert tickets for the season of 1912-13 are to be put on sale at auction Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 3 and 4 at Symphony hall. The sales will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning. The seats for the Friday afternoon public rehearsals will be auctioned on the first two days, the seats for the Saturday evening concerts on the last two.

Dr. Karl Muck, who will be at the head of the Boston Symphony Orchestra the coming season, sails with Mrs. Muck from Bremen on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie Tuesday, Sept. 24. Dr. and Mrs. Muck have taken an apartment on Commonwealth avenue.

Last May Dr. Muck took formal leave of Berlin, where he has been conductor for 20 years. His coming to America was made the subject of public debate in the Prussian Diet and in the German Reichstag.

Attacks were made on the intention of the royal opera of Berlin for allowing Dr. Muck to leave Germany. An important point made was that Dr. Muck was coming to Boston because here, at the head of the Boston Symphony orchestra, he would have an opportunity to work out his artistic ideals in a fashion impossible in Germany. Even after the contracts were signed, every effort was made to make him reconsider his decision.

After leaving Berlin, Dr. Muck conducted the Lower Rhenish musical festival at Aachen. The greater part of the summer he spent in Bayreuth, where he was conductor of "Parsifal."

The first public rehearsal of the Boston Symphony orchestra will be on Friday afternoon, Oct. 11, and the first concert Saturday evening, Oct. 12.

## MUSIC NOTES

Announcements for the coming season of the Boston opera company have had a marked effect, it is said in the subscription department of the opera house. A daily increase in the number of applications for season tickets is reported. Certain seats in the house are still available at a reduction in price. This opportunity will cease when the opera season begins. The box office is open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Sunday band concerts added to the original schedule of the music department

still admired as a vehicle of worship by the many, the distinction sought to be made in music may be better expressed by the words intellectual and emotional, until true or pure music or literature or painting is at last seen to be the only beautiful sort, and romance, in its meaning of a story or tale that is not true, is left in the limbo to forgotten things. For after all is said and done, the only real classification in anything is, is it true or is it not true? Is not the classical music then, that which most nearly approaches to the highest standard yet realized of musical truth? Is not the weaker music, classed as merely romantic, really the music that wants the kernel of some enduring perfection?

hauser," Wagner; "Semiramide," overture, Rossini.

Jamaica pond—At 3:30 p. m. Stone's military band, Walter F. Randall, leader; "Boston Commandery," march, Carter; "Semiramide," overture, Rossini; "Chocolate Soldier," Strauss; "Serenade," waltz, Metra; xylophone solo, selected, William J. Maloney; "Serenade," Schubert; "Venetian Nights," O'Shea; "Return of the Scouts," Clement; "Unfete Tom's Cabin," Lampe; "Emanu," Verdi; "Grand American Fantasia," Herbert.

Marine park at 3:30 p. m. Edwin G. Bates' band, Wm. J. J. Tobin, leader; "Independence," march, Holzman; "Banditen-streiche," overture, Suppe; "Delecto," cornet solo, Rollinson, T. V. Storey; "Leading Lady," waltz, Comstock; "Antony and Cleopatra," Grouswald; "Shower of Smiles," Bailey; "Offenbach's Operas," Meyrelles; "Sprits' Revelry," Bailey; "Spring Maid," Reinhardt.

Wood Island park, at 3:30 p. m. Naval Brigade band, D. A. Ives, leader; "Commander," march, Bagley; "Pique Dame," overture, Suppe; "Blue Danube," waltz, Strauss; cornet solo, Zeller, Godfrey McMullen; "Madame Sherry," Hoesch; piccolo solo, selected, H. J. Harding; "Narcissus," Nevin; "The Rosary," Nevin; medley, Snyder; "Faust," selection, Gounod; "Up the Street," Morse.

TO BUILD NEW KNOX COLLEGE  
TORONTO, Ont.—Thursday, Sept. 26, has been selected as the date for laying the foundation stone of the new Knox College, which is to cost \$500,000.

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### LOVELY VELVETS AND PLUSHES

Rich materials for the coming season

NEW materials multiply and indicate a coming season of great richness in dress. The velvets are beautiful in texture, design and color, and even the velvetines and corduroys are unusually lovely in texture and color. The velours de laine exploited somewhat last winter, comes back with new beauty and with the indorsement of the greatest French dressmakers behind it. We shall doubtless see much of it, especially in coats and in combination with lighter, more supple materials, says the New York Sun.

The silk plushes, too, with which fashion coquetted last winter, return to the charge in such handsome guise that they will probably win favorable recognition, though they are hard to handle without clumsiness. They are surprisingly soft and supple, but their pile is very rich and deep and necessarily thick. These silk plushes have a beautiful luster and are offered in exquisite colorings. A panne chausseur had its bodice and sleeve tops of panne chiffon over a chiffon or tulle of a pink tint, flesh and coral, which gave the semi-transparent panne chiffon a lovely bloom without making it contrast violently with the chausseur.

This shade of pink is used more frankly to relieve some of the purples, as in the case of panne chiffon and satin whose long sleeved bodice of embroidered tulle was partly hidden by a flat fichu or collar of soft, creamy, pink satin. The pink appeared nowhere else upon the frock, but the skirt was in three layers, a foundation of panne satin, a tunic of embroidered net and over tunic of panne chiffon. In the back two widths of the satin fell like great plaited sash ends over the skirt and were drawn slightly apart toward the bottom and caught to the skirt at each side of the back. Between these draped sash ends was to be seen a point of the embroidered tulle tunic and an over falling one of chiffon.

Plaited skirts surmounted by odd little coats figure among the trotting costumes and the dressier afternoon costumes. In the case of the latter the skirt material is likely to be one of the soft silks and the coat may be of the same material or of some heavier silk or velvet.

### PROTECTION OF VEGETABLES

Tomatoes as late as Thanksgiving

IN cold climates where vegetables cannot be left out of doors for fear of injury by frost, many little practices may be adopted to utilize those that would otherwise go to waste. Besides these, there are numerous practices that will prolong the season of usefulness. All these methods are therefore useful to the amateur gardener who cannot be expected to adopt the commercial plans which regular market gardeners follow.

From New England westward, enough frost may be expected in September to destroy the vines of tomatoes, squashes, pumpkins and other tender plants. At the time of this visitation there may be on the vines a considerable number of fruits which lack only a week or so of edible maturity. They would be lost, however, unless cared for in some special way.

If the temperature falls some afternoon so low that frost seems likely to occur during the night, as many tomato vines as may be desired should be pulled up by the roots and hung tops downward in a moist, cool cellar or frost-proof room. Before they are hung, however, all of the fruits that show the natural color of approaching ripeness should be cut off and placed on shelves in a dark cupboard. Here they will ripen slowly. The usual practice is to place such fruits in the sun. If the gardener has been accustomed to this practice he should try both methods just for comparison. The dark cupboard method has usually been found superior to the light method, because the fruits so ripened are of finer quality than those ripened otherwise.

There will be a considerable number of tomatoes which show a yellowish tinge even in the red and purple fruited varieties. These fruits should be allowed to hang on the vines in the cellar. They may take several weeks to ripen, but the danger that will mature will be worth the trouble of pulling and hanging the plants, because they may extend the season even as late as Thanksgiving. Where there are considerable numbers of plants—more than could be handled in the cellar—use may be made of the ripe fruits for making catchup, chili sauce, bottled tomatoes, etc., and the almost ripe though still green ones used for sweet pickles.

Squash and pumpkin vines cannot be pulled and hung like tomato plants. They must therefore go their way when Jack Frost arrives unless they can be conveniently drenched with water as soon as the temperature threatens to reach the freezing point. The water by evaporation and condensation acts as a blanket and prevents frost injury to a very large extent.

But suppose that the vines have been nipped, and there is no longer any hope of growth: The thing to do is to collect the fruits that are approximately mature, and store them only one deep on shelves in a warm cellar. The furnace room of the dwelling, if not too hot, is an admirable place in which to ripen and to store these fruits. Great care must be exercised not to bruise them because even slight bruises usher in early decay.

The immature fruits should be brought together in the field so as to attract all the squash bugs possible. Then at intervals of two or three days they should be sprayed or sprinkled with kerosene to get rid of the insects. Another method is to knock off and trample upon the bugs every few days. By this means large numbers may be destroyed. The advantage of this is that the plantation the following year can be made free of depredation.

For winter use parsley plants should be dug during October and transplanted either to the margin of the greenhouse benches, underneath the benches, in cold frames, or even in a box or a mail keg to be kept in the kitchen window. Other

herbs such as thyme, sage, summer savory and marjoram may be treated in the same way.

Thus a supply of fresh herbs may be secured all winter.

Where storage space is limited, cabbage may be successfully wintered out of doors. One way of storing it is to sink barrels full depth in the soil and fill them with heads and then to cover the tops of the barrels with straw or litter, with a covering of four to six inches of earth outside. This work should not be done until the weather becomes pretty cold.

On a larger scale, cabbage may be stored in rows in the field. A trench about a foot deep may be dug or plowed out, wide enough for two heads to be placed side by side in the bottom. The heads, without being trimmed very much, are placed top downward. On top of them a third row of heads is placed, also top downward, and the earth thrown over the pile to the depth of several inches. More than three rows may be placed together if desired. Where three bottom rows are laid the pile may be three rows deep, that is in pyramidal form. The place chosen for outside storing should be high, dry and well drained. The cabbage will probably freeze, but if not handled roughly while frozen no damage will occur to the inside part of the head; only the outside leaves will be lost. When dug the heads should be allowed to thaw out slowly.

If desired, asparagus and rhubarb may be forced during the winter. The best plan is to dig the roots just before the ground freezes hard. The roots must be allowed to freeze solid before they are removed to the cellar. It is a good plan to let them remain in a cold place for two or three weeks prior to forcing them. When brought into the warmth they should be packed and covered with moist soil to the depth of two or three inches. As soon as they begin to sprout they should be thoroughly drenched with water.

It is not necessary that they should be in a greenhouse, though this is probably the best place to have them, as they can be placed beneath the benches. The house cellar, if not too dry or too cool, will be an excellent place to keep them. They should supply plenty of sprouts all through the winter and until fresh supplies can be secured from the garden. In the spring they should be thrown away as they cannot be satisfactorily transplanted to the garden again or forced a second time.

### TRAVELING SUIT

Have your tailored suit made with a short jacket and a twopiece skirt cut walking length, say two inches and a half or three inches from the floor. Wear a soft, silk blouse to match the suit in color, a medium-sized rather close-fitting hat with a becoming mesh veil, gray Mocha or white buckskin gloves, and black or tan boots or pumps with stockings to match. This will make a very attractive traveling costume for a bride which she may also wear during the marriage ceremony, if there will not be sufficient time to change before going away.—Ladies Home Journal.

### FOOD KEPT WARM

A flatiron stand will be found useful on the range to keep the contents of a saucepan warm without danger of burning, says the Indianapolis News. It is also useful when one desires food to simmer; there is then no fear of sticking or burning on a hot stove.

### HOME HELPS

Salt fish are most quickly and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

When boiling molasses or sugar candy rub the dish in which it is being boiled with butter all around about an inch from the top and it will not boil over.

When making mince meat use a few crabapples with other apples and you will add a delicious flavor to the meat.

To keep vegetables fresh and crisp dip a muslin bag or cloth flour sack (after it is cleaned) in cold water, wring it lightly, put in the vegetables and hang where the air can strike it.

To keep flies off gilt frames, take a few onions and boil good in water, then apply on frames with a soft brush.—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

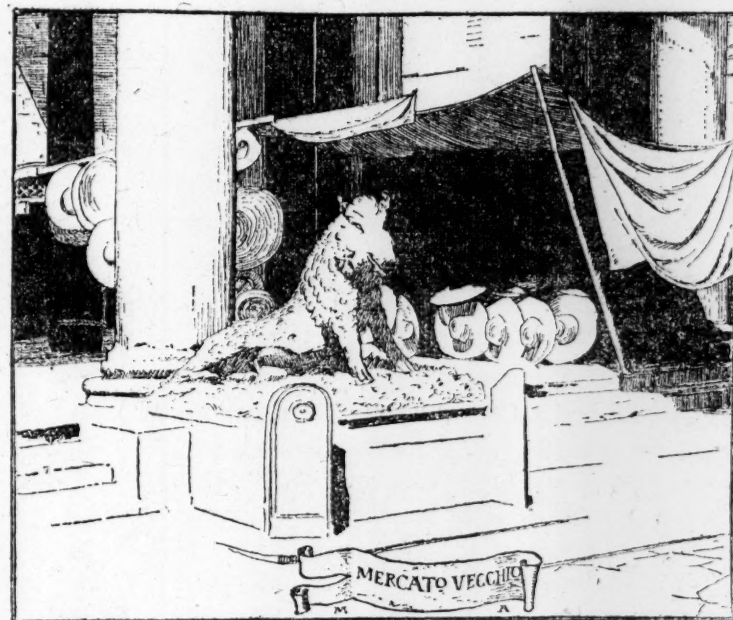
### BAKED MUTTON

Baked leg of mutton, says the Randolph cook book recipe, should first have the flank taken off, leaving all the fat on. Then cut out the bone, stuff with the rich forcemeat, lard the top and sides with bacon, put it in a pan with a pint of water, some chopped onion and celery cut small, a gill of mushroom catsup and a teaspoonful of curry powder. Bake it and serve it up with the gravy; garnish with forcemeat balls fried.

# FASHIONS AND T

### MARKETING IN GAY FLORENCE

A good-humored contest of wits over price of purchase



(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield)

Florence market, with open arcaded sides, guarded by bronze boar that figures in Hans Andersen

By CONSTANCE ARMFIELD

JUST where legitimate profit ends is hard to say. In most cities, however, one has to submit to the demands of the middleman; but in this leisured, easy-going Florence, marketing is conducted on no such cold mechanical lines. The Italian is the shrewdest of psychologists and the shopper who suspects him or is irritated by or afraid of him will come off badly. One must go to market in a properly light-hearted confident state of mind, the more audacious the better. Begin by timidly knocking off a few centimes from the price, and the shopkeeper feels a sense of injury as well as contempt, and is adamant. But meet him with a tenacity equal to his own, and he will respect you at once.

There are less pleasant ways of shopping than the adventurous one which is pursued at Florence. The shops on and near the Ponte Vecchio first appeal to us, especially a tiny Moorish shop, filled with eastern wares, whose proprietor gives us a performance of a quick-change artist. We hesitate over the rival beauties of chains, priced at 4 francs each, and he hears the offer of "2 francs 50" with a shrug and stereotyped increase of "30." But as we still debate, he seizes both chains from our hands and wrapping them together in a flash, presses them into our hands with the mark "five for both." So naive, so firm, is his demeanor, so absurdly like a puppy who has just successfully snapped a fly, that we cannot help but laugh and accept what he terms his gift.

A few paces on is the fascinating market, with its open arcaded sides, guarded by the bronze boar that figures in Hans Andersen. Children still sprawl on its back and play around it. The stalls are filled with straw hats and

lace, peasant-made and durable, in beautiful old patterns; and today the flower market is in full swing. Here is a gorgeous lemon tree hung with big golden lemons, small green ones, and decorated further with fragrant blooms. Near by stands a slender pomegranate tree, a mass of buds. Twelve lire (rather less than 10s. or \$2.50) are demanded for the lemon tree and five for the pomegranate. An offer of 10 for the two is received with immense surprise and the recital of the manifold beauties of each. The other stallholders and loungers come up, benignly interested, speculating on the results of the trial of wits. But the vendor adroitly navigates the stranger round the stall out of their hearing: here he suddenly relents and says persuasively "Well, 12 lire." "Eleven," says the stranger, and the vendor knows he is dealing with one who is at least accustomed to the conventions of society. The trees are therefore placed on a little cart and the money received with a profusion of thanks and hopes "to meet again."

Nor are the lace women less friendly. Again an interested circle of friends and relations of the stallholder collect together with the other lace vendors, not in rivalry but frankly open eyed and attentive as at a play. Reckless devotees per yard are tempered further with the inquiry as to how much is desired? For a quantity, a "good price" can be made. So much a yard if so many are taken? But certainly. The great yardstick of the market is forthwith summoned, a massive oaken stick brass tipped at either end and worn with the handling of generations. By it, the yards are measured with a generous allowance "for turnings." Then, when

### FASHION'S FRILLS

One large black straw hat has for only trimming a deep violet plume, which encircles the crown.

The newest French shirtwaists are open in the front and many very looking models have yokes both front and back.

Imitation Japanese embroidery is seen on some of the latest lingerie designs from Paris.

Double frills, either hand-embroidered or hemstitched, finish some of the newest and prettiest of the new autumn shirt-waists.

The newest suits show button trimming. These are made of bound satin, velvet, cloth or braid, depending of course, on the material selected for the suit.—Pittsburgh Sun.

### TO COLOR LACE

When you wish to color white "cream," buy a piece of yellow of the size of a pea. Put this in a with some talcum powder or very fine powdered gloss starch. Put in the and shake thoroughly and it will acquire a creamy tint which will until the lace is washed. This will color seven or eight yards, says the To Blade. If you wish permanently color white lace "cream," dip it in water. If you wish a deeper color, make the solution of tea stronger.

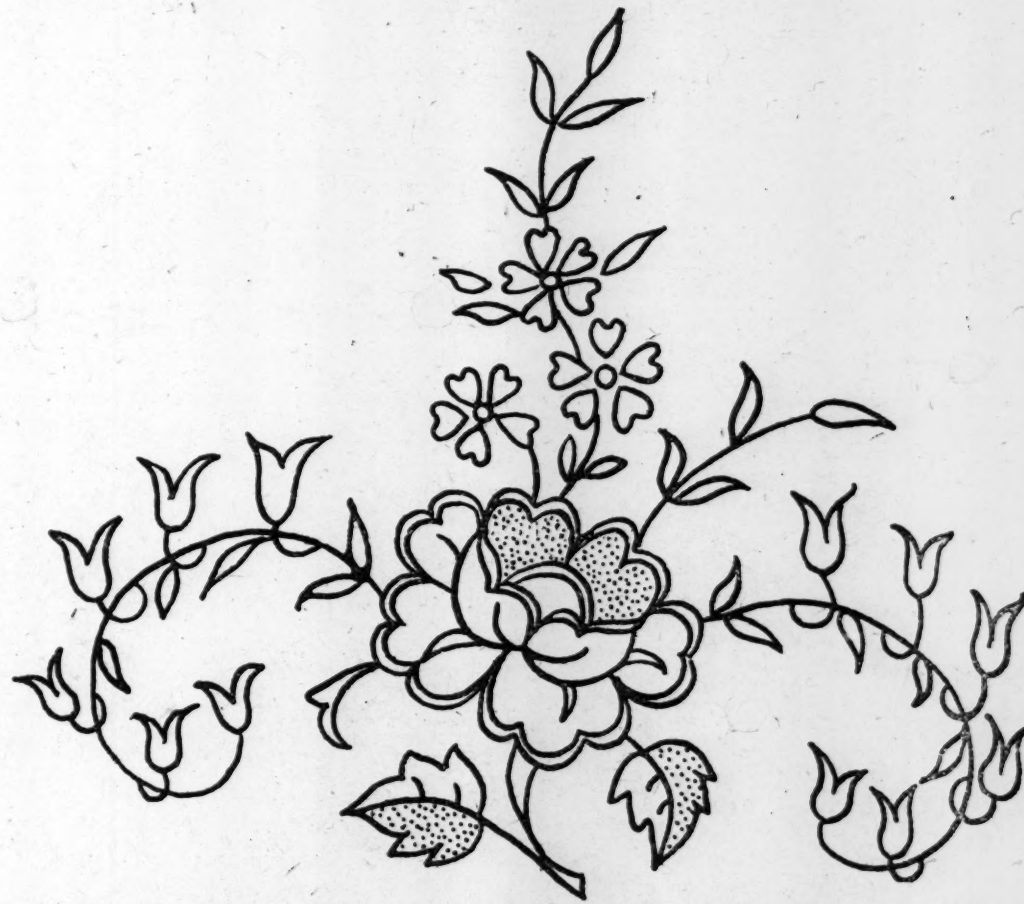
### COMING COLORS

Royal blue is in high favor, especially with Worth, and abstinence as well as a deep clear green, says New York Times correspondent. Yellow is to be excessively fashionable, especially in the topaz shades. American Beauty red combined with a night blue is used in crepe satin for skirts of house gowns with bodices of thread lace outlined with blue and beading.

the complete sum is named, we make an experimental proposition of a 6 francs off, so gay is the atmosphere, smiling the market woman, open appreciative of the fact that a bargain is in process. It seems this is a correct procedure. With a magnifying gesture, the market woman increases the price by a franc and wraps up the parcel. More thanks and hopes "to meet again." Everyone seems to join in the chorus of congratulations that a piece of business has been successfully performed by people moreover to whom money is very properly valued but as counters to be played with, not mere mathematical figures or anything of importance. One goes home with the feeling of having won prizes in a delightfully good-natured game, only with this advantage over most games, that in this one there are no losers. To judge from the dora's faces, they share precisely the same sensations.

### EMBROIDERY MOTIF FOR LINGERIE GARMENTS

Small flowers and leaves and edges of rose petals are worked solid



### TIME SAVED

In a large family where there are many children, much loss of time and annoyance is saved, if, before putting stockings into the wash each week, each person will tack the two stockings of each pair at the heels, says Suburban Life. There is no trouble in trying to mate them afterward, as each person may use a different-colored thread.

### KITCHEN TABLE

When the kitchen table becomes spotted and discolored, it may be bleached with lemon. Cut a lemon in half and rub it over the entire surface of the wood, says the New York Press. Rinse well with clean water. The result will be a smooth, snow-white top. Pastry boards may be treated in the same manner.

THIS makes a most graceful design for lingerie underwear. The small flowers and leaves are worked solid. The edge of the rose petals are worked solid, and the inside is finished in the seed stitch. The stems are done in the outline stitch and the dots worked as eyelets. The rose leaves should be worked solid on one half, other being outlined and filled in with the seed stitch. Mercerized cotton 30 should be used.



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE WEAR SKIRTS TO BE STILL NARROWER

*Frock that will stand hard usage*

*Fashions for winter as Paris shows them*

SIMPLE frocks, such as this one, are the best for hard usage, and school and college make a demand for the sturdiest that can be devised.

Front closings are constantly growing in favor, and the dress as shown on the figure is treated in that way, but while the model is a simple one, it is susceptible of slight changes that produce quite different effects.

Closed at the back, with long sleeves and stock collar, the frock will be distinctly different from the one shown, yet the changes necessary are slight.

If the open neck is liked, the collar can be omitted and the blouse cut to form a shallow square.

There are six gores in the skirt and it is joined to the blouse and closed either at the left of the back or the left of the front as may be. The dress on the figure is made of blue serge, with collar and cuffs of white broadcloth, scalloped.

A great many girls prefer linen and cotton poplin and fabrics of the kind throughout the autumn, and one of these fabrics could be treated in the same manner.

If the dress is closed at the back, the blouse could be embroidered in a simple design to relieve the severity.

For the 16-year size the dress will require 8 yards of material 27, 4 1/2 yards 36, or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

The pattern (7519), cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TO POLISH COMBS

To polish side combs, dry some flour thoroughly in the oven and then let it get cold, says the Pittsburgh Sun. Rub this well on the combs with a piece of wadding or rag. As the flour gets dirty use fresh and be sure that the wadding is clean.

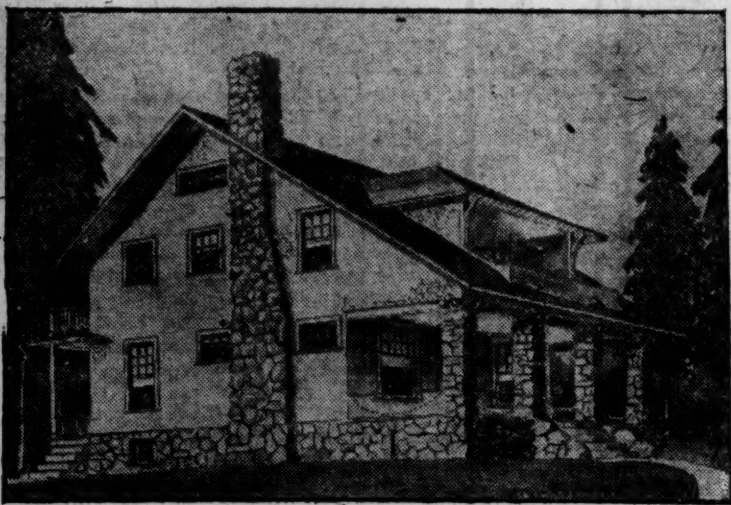
### SAVE THE TWINE

All wrapping twine taken from packages should be wound into balls and put away in a convenient drawer.—Montreal Star.

### SOCIAL WORKERS

A movement has been started in Vienna for the training of women volunteer social workers, writes a contributor to the Monitor. The author of the movement is Fraulein Ilse von Arlt, a well-known Viennese writer and a pioneer in organizing educational courses for the working people. Fraulein von Arlt proposes to establish special classes where the duties connected with committee work, investigation work and other branches of social work can be learned.

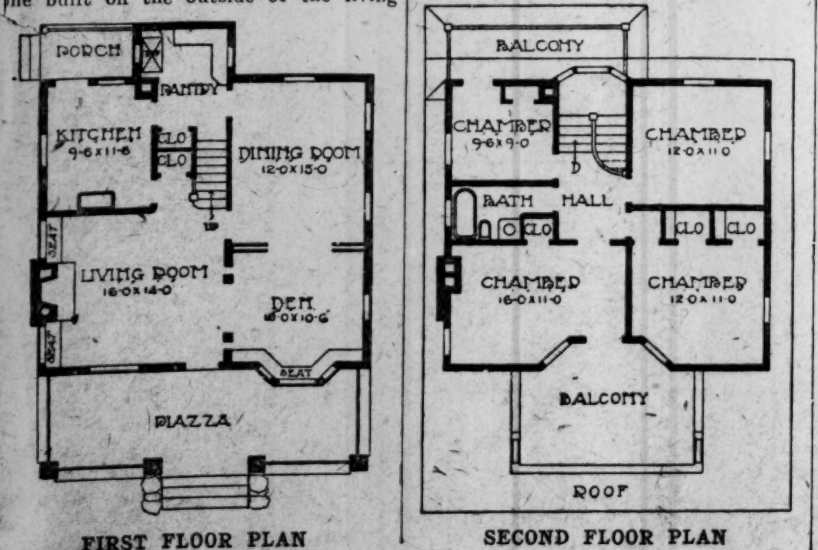
### GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



House, cottage-like in appearance, but having four fair-sized rooms on each floor

THIS cottage is picturesque in its outline and has all the conveniences of a full two-story house at the same time being cottage-like in appearance. The width is 29 ft. 6 in. and the depth 7 ft. exclusive of the piazza across the front and the rear porch. The stories are 8 ft. 6 in. and 8 ft. in height and the basement 7 ft. 6 in.

There is good attic space for storage purposes. The roof is low pitched and extends down toward the front over the main piazza, with a wide central dormer roof covering a balcony or sleeping porch. The house contains eight rooms, four on each floor, convenient, snug in all its appointments, with roomy pantry between the kitchen and dining room. Convenient stairs to the basement. There are two chimneys, the main front one built on the outside of the living room, with a wide fireplace and carried up with native field stone or boulders. The foundation is built of the same stone, as are also the four piers to the piazza, giving a very rustic appearance. The house is shingled on the exterior and stained light green with white trimmings and with red roof and the sash painted white.



IF you think that the skirts of the last two seasons have been narrow, wait until you see the new ones! I can hear you say: "Well, Americans won't wear them." And I answer that the French say: "They are the ones who do."

Some of Worth's evening gowns are less than a yard wide and are slashed in front for at least six inches so that one may move along somehow.

Added to that, he shows one or two models that are transparent to the knees. Callot introduced this idea last year. Worth is too great an artist to force any popular style on his special clientele, and he says that he will make gowns according to the wishes of his patrons. But this does not alter the fact that the American buyers who gathered from every part of our continent certainly opened their eyes and gasped at the parade of mannequins began in the white and silver rooms on the Rue de la Paix at the house of Worth, writes Anne Rittenhouse from Paris to the New York Times.

The narrow skirts are not new, and Lucille and Callot both claim that their evening gowns have been transparent from the knees down since last winter, and before, but it may be claimed that Worth's angel sleeves are new. They are decidedly becoming; of that there is no doubt, and all the Americans have welcomed them with enthusiasm. We have needed something new in sleeves. We are tired of the continuous variations on a wisp of tulle and a wire of rhinestones, especially since the English onslaught on gloves has been more or less successful.

The French say that no one but a woman with exceptionally bad arms should cover them, for a glove in the evening below a short sleeve at once hardens the arms and the costume; one might as well pin a handkerchief of kid about the bare neck. Gloves are carried, not worn, if you are really artistic.

So the new angel sleeves are designed with this end in view. They are not exactly angel sleeves as we once knew

them; they are more aptly described as wing sleeves. Call them as you please, here they are: in the Worth models a square of tulle, plain, or decorated with gold or silver threads, sometimes edged with rhinestones, caught in without fulness at the high waist line, back and front, so one may easily raise the arms, and when they are down the sleeve falls to the elbow.

Other houses are showing a variation of this sleeve, which has exceeding charm and is an admirable method for a woman who wishes to wear the fashionable low cut at the back of the bodice and yet has not a good pair of shoulders. This sleeve is almost a scarf or cape. The tulle or chiffon is in one piece across the back of the waist line, rises to the nape of the neck, and each end is drawn loosely down to the waist line in front. Often this is bordered with narrow fur, although one sees surprisingly little of this luxurious commodity.

Possibly the reason is that Americans must pay such heavy duties on felt that they avoid bringing it in. Many who accept gowns with fur have it removed and then applied when they arrive home.

One sees entrancing color effects worked out in these wing sleeves, and lovely laces are shown off here. Bohemian lace, by the way, is the fashion of the season and is extensively used. It is coarser than shadow lace, has little or no design across its threads, and resembles a superfine fish net. It plays an important role in skirt drapery and is used for wing sleeves, but it gives way to the delicate laces for bodice drapery.

The waist line remains high, but not exaggeratedly so. All the drapery begins there and is frankly plaited or gathered. It then proceeds to go about the figure from the waist to ankles on the bias; whether from left to right or the other way around makes little difference. As all the fabrics used this winter are supple and silky, this drapery does not increase the size of the figure.

### PLEA FOR FEMALE EDUCATION

Muhammadan educational conference of southern India

THE Muhammadan Educational Conference of southern India, which met recently at Bangalore, may be considered as a great success, crowded attendances taking place on all the three days that the conference lasted, writes a contributor to the Monitor.

The chair was taken by Justice Abdur Rahim, of the Madras high court, who pointed out that the Muhammadan world was at the present moment passing through a crisis, and added that he had never known the time when the prestige of Islam stood so low. For over 500 years they occupied the very summits of glory. They were the most enlightened and consequently the most powerful of the peoples of the earth, but now they were reckoned among the most backward of communities. To what did they owe their past greatness and what had been the causes of their decline? These were questions which had a vital bearing on the Muhammadan educational problems of the day.

Abdur Rahim went on to express his conviction that they would never satisfactorily solve the problem of education until they recognized the necessity of educating their girls no less than their boys. The Islamic laws, he said, accorded the same status to women as to men, the same rights of person and property and freedom in the use of her faculties. Muhammadans were very proud of the liberal spirit of their religion and laws, and of the achievements

of many men of Islam who by their talents attained distinction as rulers, generals and as statesmen, as well as in the realms of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, poetry and rhetoric. At the same time they were really doing nothing to develop the talent of their daughters and their sisters. Most Muhammadans brought them up in appalling ignorance. Abdur Rahim expressed his conviction that there was a great deal of talent in the zenanas, and that if proper efforts were made to spread female education he would be absolutely confident concerning the results. What, he said, supporters of female education had mainly to fight against was prejudice bred of ignorance.

Later in the day a resolution on behalf of female education was moved by Miss Granger, an English woman who is devoted to the cause of female emancipation in India. She stood before them, she said, to advocate the education of Muhammadan gentlewomen, but not the abolition of the purdah system. There must be no ruthless rending of the veil. Education would have to do a lot for both men and women before this blot on civilization could safely be removed, even in these peaceful law-abiding days, when such a safeguard ought to be unnecessary. Miss Granger went on to recommend an English education, sufficient at any rate to enable them to enjoy reading English literature. She also advocated special classes for married ladies. The resolution was subsequently carried.

### SOCIAL SECRETARIES NEEDED

Places for bright, tactful and cultured girls

THE girl who does not care about the idea of looking for an office position can find no more congenial work or occupation than that of social secretary, according to the Washington Herald. The social duties of many women make it necessary for them to employ some one to look after their invitations and to keep up their engagement and visiting lists. The social secretary should be a woman of refinement and culture, and a girl who undertakes this work should be tactful, bright and cheerful.

The social secretary is generally expected to write out invitations for dinners, luncheons, dances, and, in fact, attend to any invitations which have to be sent out. She also sees to paying the various bills connected with the running of a large and expensive mansion.

In many cases the secretary visits the houses of her patrons several times a week, and learns just what is required of her for the day or week, as the case may be. Besides the various duties named above, the secretary is supposed to fill out all checks made for paying bills. In keeping the visiting list a card system will be found of great help; in fact, many women who do not employ

social secretaries have one of these little cabinets for their own use. Old names may be omitted or new ones put in very easily by this system.

The girl who is thinking of taking up this work would do well to get a social register of her city and then make out a list of those women whom she thinks most desirable for her to write to.

It would be a good plan for her to send a letter to the mothers of the coming debutantes, as there is usually a pressing need for a social secretary in the house of the girl who is coming out. Sometimes a secretary of this sort may be asked to arrange the flowers on the table and give a general look to see that everything is properly attended to before dinner or luncheon is served. Often, too, she has to see about arranging the guests at the table, if the hostess herself does not care to look after this matter.

From all this it will be seen that the duties of a social secretary are varied and different in each house. In one house she may be obliged only to address invitations, and these at her own home, while at another place she may have to look after almost all the details connected with the running of the house.

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### TRIED RECIPES

**FRICASSEE OF OYSTERS**  
Set 75 oysters on the fire with their liquor and equal quantity of chicken broth and two blades mace; when they boil, remove from fire and then from boiling brace, which return to fire. Into clean saucepan put piece of butter the size of an egg, 1 1/2 tablespoons of flour; stir for five minutes, when it will not color, stir five minutes, then add yolks of five eggs, saltspoon of white pepper and salt, tablespoon of chopped parsley. Don't let boil; make the oysters hot in it.

**FRIED OYSTERS**  
Select the largest and finest oysters; drain and wipe them by spreading upon cloth, laying another over them, pressing lightly. Roll each in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs with which has been mixed a very little pepper. Fry in mixture of equal parts of lard and butter.

**PICKLED OYSTERS**  
Two gallons of large oysters; drain and rinse them; put pint of oyster juice in one quart of vinegar over fire; scald and skim until clear; add tablespoon whole pepper; tablespoon of mace, even tablespoon of cloves; scald a minute, then throw in oysters and let them just come to a boil. The oysters should be pickled the day before being wanted, as they grow tough after standing a few days in vinegar.

**OYSTER PATES**  
Quart of oysters minced fine with a sharp knife, cup rich drawn butter, based upon milk; cayenne and black pepper to taste. Stir minced oysters in drawn butter and cook five minutes. Have ready some slices of pastry; bake in pate pans, then slip out. Fill these with the mixture. Set in oven two minutes to heat and send to table.

**SCALLOPED OYSTERS**  
Quart of fine oysters, cup of powdered cracker, two tablespoons of butter, half cup of rich milk and cream; pepper and salt to taste. Butter a baking dish and cover bottom pretty thickly with powdered cracker. Wet with oyster liquor and few spoons of cream; next lay the oysters, one deep, closely over these. Pepper and salt and small piece of butter on each. Another layer of crumbs, wet as before; more oysters; proceed in same way until dish is full, making top layer of crumbs, with butter dotted over. Set in oven, invert plate or the pan over dish; bake until juice bubbles up to top. Uncover, set upon upper grating of oven to brown. Serve in bake dish. Pass around sliced lemon with it.

**OYSTER PIE**  
Quart of oysters, drained; pepper, salt and butter to taste; quart of flour, two tablespoons lard, tablespoon salt. Mix with water for the pie crust; fill with oysters, seasoned. Put over a crust and bake.—San Francisco Call.

### SHOP NOVELTIES

Novel little wooden spice stands come in the form of two steps and hold eight jars marked with the names of the various spices.

An electric table cooker is new and ought to please the flatdweller, as almost anything can be cooked on it.

Small leather cases, fitted with everything needed for the woman who loves to sew, are very good looking.—Pittsburgh Sun.

### GORGEOUS BEADS

Beading by hand and in gorgeous coloring on white net is a vagary of the moment, writes a Paris fashion correspondent. Whole gowns are made of it. Worth showed a most distinguished ball gown of it in gray and black, the beads so closely sewn that the fabric looked like Italian armor.

### RUSTY GRATE

A rusty grate can be cleaned with little trouble if it be blackened and then left for a couple of days, says an exchange. The blacklead will absorb the rust and the steel can then be polished in the ordinary way.

### TO CLEAN PAINT

Mix whitening and warm water to form a paste. Dip a clean flannel rag into the mixture, and rub the paint lightly. Thoroughly rinse with cold water, and the white paint will come out like new.—Farm and Fireside.

Make a

## De Luxe Kitchen

This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enameled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

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## PAGET'S

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### HOME HELPS

Cork mats, which are easily rolled up, are among the sensible accessories for the bathroom.

Rag rugs made of cotton wash well. These are inexpensive and are often the thing for the kitchen, as well as other parts of the house.

### FLOOR FINISH

If you are having the floor of a room refinished do not have it finished to a shine but to the point of a soft glow, says an exchange. The reason is that the soft effect will harmonize better with the furnishings.



## BOSTON FIRM SOON TO BEGIN WORK ON NEW \$2,000,000 STORE

Houghton & Dutton to Erect Structure of Nine Stories Around and Above Present Tremont Street Building

### TOWER A FEATURE

Firm Organized in 1874, Developing Business on Cash Basis, to Make Plant One of Largest in Country

Boston is to have another new and enlarged department store. Houghton & Dutton is to build a nine story building around and over the present establishment at the corner of Tremont and Beacon streets. In order to provide for the extensive property improvements, what is to be known as the Houghton & Dutton Trust Company has been formed with \$2,000,000 to be used for the new work.

Under advanced and expert methods to prevent inconvenience to shoppers actual work on the new building will begin about Oct. 1. Preliminary stagings are now being erected on the Beacon street side as this section is to be completed before the end of December. The whole structure which will give a floor area of 180,000 square feet, will be opened in the early spring. Its principal entrance will be under a circular tower 165 feet high on the top of which a powerful lamp will throw light out to sea acting as a beacon for incoming steamers.

The tower is to be embellished with huge granite columns 30 feet high and in its construction more than 1000 tons of steel will be used. Electrical displays will be maintained on a specially designed structure. In addition to this, the entire building will be wired in outline for electric illumination by night. When the building is finished, the total area controlled by the company will be over 375,000 square feet.

Secured by the concern in 1872, the site is now valued more than ever as being located but one block from the Park street subway and one from South street, and within easy access of the North and West Ends and Beacon hill, as well as the Washington street tunnel. The edifice will occupy the ground space of the present store but will rise to the full limit allowed by the Boston building laws. The interior of the building now occupied by the firm will be largely remodeled.

E. W. Cox, the advertising manager of the company, declares that it was the first department store in New England, and with the exception of one in New York, the first in America.

"It was," said Mr. Cox, "the first to introduce the practice of cash sales, the first to have Friday sales, the first to have a deposit account system and the first to take such a popular and progressive step as advertising in the daily newspapers."

"The grocery department is the largest of its kind under the roof of any department store in New England. It carries

## BAY STATE WINS DRYDEN TROPHY

SEAGIRT, N. J.—The Dryden trophy match, regarded as the most important event of the Seagirt shooting tournament, was won Friday by Massachusetts with a score of 1104 out of a possible 1200.

The winner receives the \$4000 trophy presented by the late United States Senator Dryden of New Jersey, and \$150 in cash. Second prize, \$100, was captured by the District of Columbia, which scored 1088, and third prize by Maryland, score 1066. New York, score 1058, finished fourth; New Jersey, fifth; marine corps, sixth, and Iowa seventh.

In the New Jersey national team match the District of Columbia finished in the lead with a total score of 2612. The standing of the others was: Iowa, score 2530; marine corps, score 2470; Alabama, score 2473; Massachusetts, score 2458; Texas, score 2365; New Jersey, score 2365.

## 4942 RECEIVED INTO CITIZENSHIP

From figures which have just been completed by James Farrell, local examiner for the division of naturalization of the commissioner general of immigration, it is found that 4942 persons took out naturalization papers in Massachusetts during the fiscal year which ended June 30.

In Fall River, New Bedford and Taunton 425 persons have been naturalized; in Salem, Lawrence and Newburyport 307; in Brockton 179, in Pittsfield 124, in Worcester and Fitchburg 510 and in Boston 2921.

## HOPE FOR CHINA SEEN BY CONSUL

Hope for China is seen by United States Consul Amos P. Wilder of Shanghai, who has been visiting Boston. He says:

"Yuan and his followers may prove unequal to the task of welding together the provinces and manning the districts with local officers who shall prove loyal to the Peking government and keep the people content, but the Chinese have so long governed themselves as to the essentials of community life that a complete breakdown is unlikely."

### NORWOOD

George Taylor has been elected as captain of the Hilton Athletic Club. The town's tax rate is fixed by the assessors at \$9.50 on the \$1000.

everything from fish to fruit, including bakery and delicatessen supplies, milk and dairy products, groceries, both dry and green, and meats.

"A large cut-flower department forms one rather unusual feature of the service of the store."

"One of the largest moderate-priced restaurants in the city is conducted on the top floor. There are also spacious rest and retiring rooms, telephone rooms and photographic studios."

"There is an elaborate music section, with instrumental and sheet music continually illustrated by vocalists and instrumental players."

"At holiday time a gift of 1 per cent commission on sales in addition to salary is made to all employees. There is also a mutual aid society."

"Not long ago the company was awarded a series of gold medals for having had the greatest number of sales in New England of certain standard products. In keeping with the foregoing it is interesting to note that the company was awarded first prize by the city of Boston for the magnificence of its electrical illumination in honor of 'Old Home Week.'"

"It is also with the company that the famous three-hour sales originated and have been maintained without a break for nearly 10 years. These sales have become so well known that similar sales

## GOVERNOR TO SEE FINAL PARADE IN BEACH MARDI GRAS

Governor Foss will review the final parade of the Mardi Gras at Revere beach tonight. Louis Bopp and Mrs. Bopp will be king and queen.

The escort to the royal float will consist of seven camps of Spanish War Veterans, including Roger Wolcott camp of Boston, John A. Chisholm camp of Revere, Walter I. Chadbourne camp of Chelsea, Col. Moses B. Lakeman camp of Malden, Col. Fred B. Rogan camp of Charlestown, George G. Whitten camp of Boston and Sergt. Frank E. Draper camp of Somerville.

Fully 175,000 persons witnessed the crowning of the fourth king of the Mardi Gras last night. John J. Hurley, a well-known Revere beach business man, was king, with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. F. Hurley, queen. The crowd was the largest of the week.

The Revere Veteran Firemen's Association, with their hand-tub Paul Revere, captured first prize of \$50 for the best-appearing veteran firemen's organization in the parade.

Second prize was awarded to the Barnabois of Boston. The Winnisimets of Chelsea, headed by their famous drum corps, had 45 members in the line, and the Charlestown Veteran Association had an equal number.

The judges were William H. Brown of Marblehead, Edwin P. Walker of Somerville and A. L. Fraser of Revere. Mayor G. L. Farrell of Malden and members of the carnival committee of the city were in the reviewing stand, with Representative Hugh M. McKay, H. L. Dillingham, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Goff.

"The Mardi Gras is under the direction of a Revere committee made up of Louis Bopp, chairman; Charles L. Ridgway, treasurer; Arthur S. Hill, William Kline and John J. Hurley.

Herbert N. Ridgway of Winthrop is chief marshal; E. A. Loud, chief of staff; F. E. Shores, J. J. Crowley, T. H. Corrow and J. N. Simpson, aides.

### BRIDGEWATER

Bridgewater grange will hold its annual harvest sale and supper Sept. 25 in Odd Fellows hall.

Plymouth county agricultural fair is to be held Sept. 11 and 12 at Halifax. Large premiums will be awarded.

have been established in hundreds of cities all over the United States.

"The firm has at all times maintained the reputation of being distinctly a department store in every sense of the word."

"S. S. Houghton founded the store of the Houghton & Dutton Company away back in 1874, when the idea of combining a number of special shops under one roof was as yet new to the buying public. He established a store on the corner of Tremont and Beacon streets called 'The Ladies Pavilion.'"

Two years later he expanded the idea into that of a department store, in partnership with R. F. Dutton, who is now the senior member and president of the Houghton & Dutton Corporation."

The house employs permanently about 1800 persons, and during the busy seasons many hundreds more. The corporation, having secured the right of way from Somerset to Tremont street will make an addition, it is said, which will serve to complete one of the most comprehensive commercial plants in the country.

About two years ago the firm is said to have secured the Lowell building in Beacon street. This clears the way for the erection of a structure of uniform height, which will extend from the present Dutton building to the corner of Beacon and Tremont streets.

# Houghton & Dutton Co.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

## Great Fall Opening Sale China, Glassware and Crockery



For months we have been preparing for this great sale. Our buyer has visited all the large factories that we patronize during the entire year, and secured many special values just for this sale.

**FINE SEMI PORCELAIN DINNER SET for 6 people, 51 pieces in all, decorated in a dainty border design, and every piece with gold edges. Usually sold at \$5.00. Special for this sale**

**3.49**

**30 DINNER SETS**—Same as foregoing, in 130-piece composition, the same popular shape and decoration and the kind we have always sold at \$9.98. Marked at \$14.98. Special for this sale **9.98**

**DINNER PLATES**—Also about 500 doz. Dinner Plates to match foregoing; usually sold at \$8. Marked at **5c**

**CHOICE SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SETS**—112 pieces; the shape is a copy of Haviland china and the decoration of a dainty French decalcomania design, with gold edges on each piece; would be good value at \$10.00. Marked at this sale **6.98**

**CHAMBER TOILET SETS**—10 pieces, popular gold and white decoration, usually sold at \$3.49. Now selling at **1.98**

**JAPANESE TEA SETS**—Imported Japanese china tea sets, 17 pieces (as shown in cut) usually sold at \$1.49 a set. Special for this sale **79c**

**FINE JAPANESE CHINA NUT SETS**—7 pieces, choice line of decorations, all hand painted; regular 69c. Marked at **39c**

**CHAMBER TOILET SETS** of 12 pieces, including jar, rich floral decoration and gold stippling; usual price \$6.00 per set. Marked **3.98** at

**CUPS AND SAUCERS**—Fine decorated, semi-porcelain tea cups and saucers, as shown in cut, dainty floral decoration. Price for cup and saucer only **6c**

**WASH BOWL AND PITCHER**—Choice floral design and rich tints; usually sold at \$1.49 a set. Special for this sale **98c**

**COOKING SETS**—The popular Weller cooking ware, brown glaze, lined with white porcelain, 17 pieces, including casserole, bean pot and pudding dish; former price \$2.49. For this sale **1.49**

**GOLD BAND TUMBLERS**—Handsomely decorated gold band tumblers, with floral design in band, regular price \$1.19 doz. Marked for this sale 7c, each **7c**

**FRUIT BOWLS**—Handsome imitation cut glass fruit bowls, brilliantly polished, can hardly be distinguished from cut glass; formerly sold at 39c. Special for this lot **19c**

**BEAUTIFUL FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS**—Just received direct from Limoges, newest French border designs, sets of 100 pieces, suitable for 12 persons; could be sold at \$27.50. Fall Opening Price **19.98**

**ALSO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SETS** of 130 pieces, same decoration as foregoing; usually sold at **29.98** \$40.00. Marked at **29.98**

**JARDINIERE AND PEDESTAL**—28 inches high with 10-inch pot, choice bleached coloring, handsome embossed shape, marked for this sale **1.98** only, complete at **1.98**

**WATER PITCHERS**—Blown crystal glass, half gallon size, choice shapes as shown in cut; regular prices 40c to 60c. Owing to slight manufacturing imperfections, we will offer them at **24c** at

**INITIAL TUMBLERS**—Fine blown crystal glass table tumblers, with your initials engraved in old English style (as illustrated) at only 48c per doz. **48c**

## HERE AND THERE IN MASSACHUSETTS

### LEXINGTON

The Lexington Progressive town committee will hold its first public meeting this evening at 8 o'clock in Cary hall, Irving P. Fox presiding. Henry C. Long of Cambridge, candidate for Congress from this district, and Bancroft Abbott of Watertown, a member of the Progressive state executive committee, will be the speakers.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Sorosis Club has elected these officers: President, Miss Jennie Barrows; vice-president, Mrs. Arthur Reedy; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Charles Spin-

ney; social committee, Mrs. John de Chambeau, Mrs. Ida Allen; work committee, Mrs. Fred Leach, Mrs. Arthur Reed and Miss Julia Kingman.

### WAKEFIELD

The special town committee which met Friday night to take steps toward purchasing land north of Quannapowitt lake for the \$50,000 metropolitan parkway and boulevard, includes Representative C. A. Dean, Thomas E. Dwyer, H. M. Dolbeare, J. Fred Parker, M. E. S. Clemons, town counsel; Dr. Joseph W. Heath, Edwin C. Miller, Cornelius Donovan, Junius Beebe, Arthur G. Walton, John A. Meloney, Capt. George M. Thompson, Dr. Curtis L. Sopher, Albert W. Flint, town treasurer, and Selectman F. A. Long. With them will act the committee to secure greater benefits from the metropolitan park system, comprising Frank J. Henkel, George E. Walker, chairman of the selectmen; Andrew G. Anderson, Albert G. Goodwin, Eugene S. Hinkley, chairman of the park commission; Mr. Clemons, Mr. Parker and Representative Dean. It was decided to proceed at once to acquire in the name of the town all lands in the proposed parkway tract not already a part of the local park system.

### BROOKLINE

Public schools will reopen Monday. There will be no changes in the teaching force. Enrollment of 3400 pupils is expected. Many of the buildings have been renovated.

### MELROSE

Albert N. Fowler leaves Melrose Monday for New York, where he is to become connected with the officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He entered the employ of the Boston & Maine railroad 11 years ago as messenger boy. He has recently been traveling passenger agent in New England for the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

The annual deep sea fishing trip of the Young Men's Christian Association was held Friday off Swampscott, about 35 members attending.

### MALDEN

At the meeting of the common council next Tuesday evening an order asking an appropriation of \$1000 for the purpose of entertaining President Taft and other noted guests in the city during Merchants week will be introduced.

The street and water department is preparing to begin the \$10,000 surface drain in the easterly section of the city and has been in conference with the Bay State street railway relative to changing the course of the brook now passing beneath the Maplewood car stables.

### NEEDHAM

Needham lodge, A. O. U. W., entertained all the past masters of the lodge and a number of visiting brethren Friday evening in Kingsbury hall.

Norfolk lodge, A. F. and A. M., will resume its meetings Monday evening. The John I. Coon estate in Avery street, Needham Heights, has been sold to William Noble of Boston, who buys for a client.

### ARLINGTON

Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., will be represented at the Grand Army encampment at Los Angeles next week by Past Commander Sylvester C. Frost.

The Rev. Frank Lincoln Masseck, D. D., will preach at the First Universalist church Sunday morning, and the soloist will be Ebber Wells.

### WHITMAN

There are 238 pupils enrolled in the high school, the largest number in its history. Superintendent of Streets A. P. Truitt has begun rebuilding Washington street. The work will be continued in the direction of Vernon street.

### WOBURN

A delegation from Woburn grange is to participate in the field day and outing held this afternoon by Waltham grange at Fernalde, Weston.

Brewster Colony, U. O. P. F., has elected the following officers: Governor, Franklin Smith; lieutenant-governor, Charles Horne; secretary, Mrs. Abbie French; treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Patten; collector, Stilman S. Hovey; chaplain, Miss Bertha Leathe; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Harrington; deputy sergeant-at-arms, Miss Edith Smith; inside sentinel, Miss Ida Leathe; outside sentinel, Miss Ethel Smith. They will be installed at the first meeting in October.

The Rev. Charles Anderson, a former pastor of the North Congregational church, and now vice-president of Roberts College at Constantinople, where he has been for 23 years, is staying at the home of B. Frank Kimball. He is to occupy the pulpit at the North Congregational church Sunday morning and will speak at the Congregational church in Burlington the following Sunday.

Regular services will be resumed in the Congregational, Baptist and Methodist churches tomorrow.

### STONEHAM

Ira B. Forbes, George A. Hinchcliffe, Robert E. Sheridan, Luther Hill and Leander V. Colahan have been appointed as a nominating committee to submit a list of new officers to be balloted upon at the next meeting of the Board of Trade. The board has voted its support to the project to purchase the Luther Hill estate, Main street, for remodeling into a memorial hall.

Representative Arthur N. Newhall reports the purchaser of the buildings standing on the armory site—the Preston Richardson estate—will have 30 days in which to move them and that it is expected that the armory will be roofed in before winter.

### NORWELL

The I. O. O. F. of Weymouth and Hingham is having a picnic at Ridge Hill grove today.

The Unitarian Sunday school will commence Sunday after a month's vacation.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Unitarian church will meet at James library Wednesday afternoon.

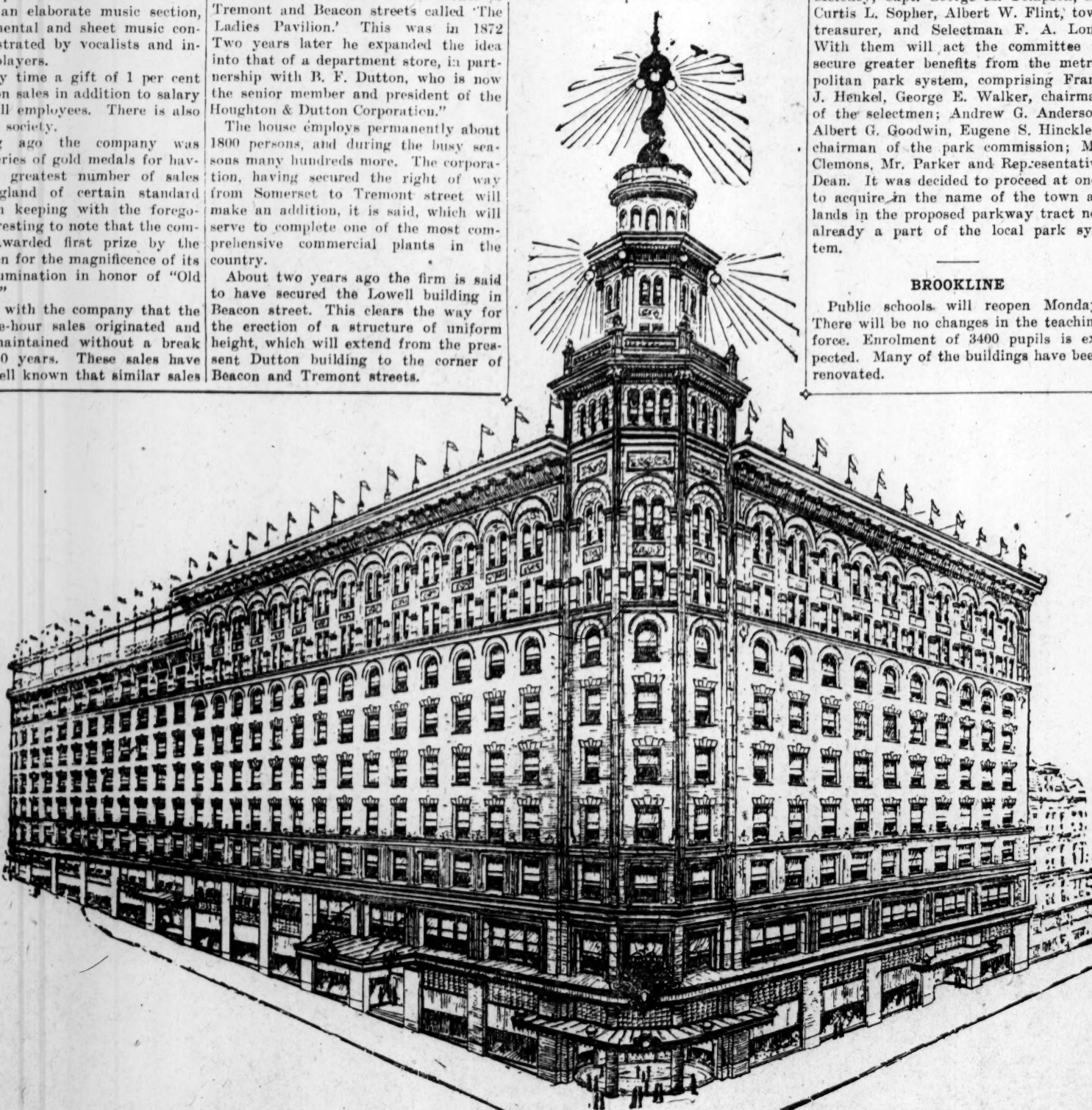
## Removal Sale

**9x12 Axminster Rugs . \$23.75**  
Regular price \$27.50.

**75 Persian Rugs, \$22.50 to \$25.00**

These comprise Daghestans, Shirvans, Cabistans, Mossouls, Kurds, Bijars, Etc. Regular \$30.00 to \$50.00 value.

**Walter M. Hatch & Co.**  
43-45 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.



HOW THE NEW HOUGHTON & DUTTON STORE WILL LOOK WHEN DONE

Proposed business structure at the corner of Tremont and Beacon streets will be nine stories in height and surmounted by three-story tower, the top of which will be 165 feet from the ground

SEPT. 7—SEPT. 13

**Chanut & Co.**

"For Forty Years the Favorite"

**ANNIVERSARY SALE**

OF

**GLOVES and HOSIERY**

Chanut Gloves are noted for their distinct style, fit and wearing qualities. Special prices for the week.

2-Clasp Glove, Pique Seam	\$1.50	85c
5-Clasp Glove (all colors)	1.75	1.50
10-Button Suede Kid Gloves	3.50	2.50
10-Button Glove Kid Gloves	3.00	2.65
Black Silk Lisle Hosiery	50c	39c
Black Silk Hose, Embroidered or plain	1.50	75c
Italian Silk Hose, Guaranteed	1.50	1.50

Exceptional Values in Short and Long Silk Gloves

**J. M. CHANUT & CO.**  
276 Boylston Street

**INVITATION**

You are cordially invited to view a display of specially selected varieties of wonderful new Dahlias during the week beginning Monday, September 9th, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at

**BRECK'S**  
41 AND 50 NORTH MARKET STREET  
(Catalogue mailed on application)



## EXTENSION OF EVENING AND CONTINUATION SCHOOL COURSES FOR BOSTON IS PLANNED

New Business Lines for Continuation Curriculum — How Trade Schools Bring Workingmen More Wages

### NEEDS OF ALL MET

Information given in the accompanying article on plans for Boston's evening and continuation schools for the coming year will be found helpful by those planning for courses in one of these free institutions supplementary to the regular system.

BOSTON'S evening school term opens on the first Monday evening in October. This falls this year on Oct. 7. The continuation schools open on September 16. The courses in these schools have been greatly increased to meet the popular demand for such instruction, and studies previously given have been carefully re-arranged and grouped to the end of offering special courses to meet the needs of those who have decided upon specific pursuits for themselves. In this way the education offered is definite, practical and complete.

Scarcely less important than the day schools, the evening and continuation schools have reached a magnitude that is appreciated by few persons not immediately associated with them. To the thought of most people the public schools of a city exist to instruct children in the ways of knowledge. Going further, this knowledge is expected to enable them to occupy higher places in the community than would otherwise be open to them, and to pursue successfully whatever vocation they may elect to follow in later years. As the day school has broadened its curriculum to meet the growing demands of a developing life, it has been found that day schools alone do not properly meet the educational needs of the entire community and that supplementary education must be provided for those who have left school for any cause, if the best interests of the community and the individual are to be conserved. To meet this need an extensive system of education for those who have left school has been gradually constructed.

Like the regular day schools, the evening and continuation schools are free to all residents of Boston, but as in most cases attendance is not compulsory and persons often enroll only to drop out a



First successful class in interior decorating in Boston schools after seven years of failure

little later, each pupil is required to make an advance payment of \$1 for evening high and industrial or trade schools, and one of 50 cents for evening elementary schools. If at the end of the term the pupil has complied with the regulations of the school, the amount of the payment is refunded. In cases of the illiterate minor who is compelled to attend school no payment is required. The use of books and supplies is furnished to the pupils without charge. Non-residents of Boston may have the privilege of instruction in these schools by the payment of a small fee.

As children are legally permitted to leave school on reaching the age of 14 years, when they are supposed to have finished the elementary grades, large numbers do so in order to engage in a wage-earning occupation, or because they are tired of school. To the many who have been compelled by economic conditions to take this step yet desire a further education, and to others who have left school but to come to an appreciation of the uses of education, the evening high school is a precious boon, opening the way to achievement that otherwise would be denied them.

### Subjects Offered

The subjects covered in the evening high school include the most important usually taken up in day high schools, arranged to meet the special conditions of evening school work. There are evening general high schools, and evening commercial high schools. Pupils are prepared in them for entrance into higher institutions of learning, and special groupings of studies are made for those who have decided upon some particular vocation which they wish to enter. Ancient and modern languages, ancient and modern history, English composition, literature, penmanship, mathematics, algebra, physics, geometry, chemistry, music, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, stenography and typewriting, business organization and salesmanship, are found in the curriculum.

Special courses have been arranged for those preparing for higher institutions of learning, for business organization and salesmanship, for those who wish to become nurses, for stenographers, in preparation for civil service examinations, etc. The work is planned for thorough instruction, as it must be if the products of the schools are to hold their own in the institutions to which they go, or in the activities in which they engage with those who come from other schools. Graduates of Boston's evening schools in past years now occupy important positions in the city's civic and industrial life and the aim is to make the schools give even more effective service in the future than they have in the past.

Aside from giving instruction in elementary branches and preparing for high schools, evening elementary schools perform a service quite apart from that of the evening high schools. According to the interpretation of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, literacy means "ability to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language." Every child between 14 and 16 years of age legally must hold a certificate of his qualifications in this respect in order to obtain employment. No reputable employer will knowingly engage the services of a child without such a certificate. By this precaution literacy is secured to practically every American born child and largely to foreign born coming to this country as minors. While a child is permitted to leave school at 14 years if he is literate, in case of illiteracy, which applies mostly to foreign-born lately arrived in America, the child must remain in the day school until he is 16 years of age.

Between the ages of 16 and 21 a minor, to secure employment, must either hold a certificate of literacy or be in regular attendance at evening school. To give assurance on this point the minor must furnish his employer a weekly record of his school attendance. The work of the evening elementary schools, therefore, is made up of several divisions. Division A is for English speaking pupils of American or foreign birth, and of any age over 14, who are taking strictly academic work, and do it voluntarily because of their desire to advance themselves. Division B includes those classes in which the pupils' primary aim is to learn to speak the English language. These of course are foreign born. The division includes those grades in which the pupils are (1) educated in their native language, and (2) grades in which the pupils are illiterate in their native language. Division C is made up of classes specially authorized, such as cooking, dressmaking and embroidery. In cooking outlines are prepared to meet the individual needs of each class. Dressmaking is intended to give girls a practical knowledge of fabrics, color and design, as applied to dressmaking, con-

struction of garments and general rules of cutting and fitting for use in their individual homes or in the shop. Embroidery is taken up in much the same way, not as an accomplishment. The classes are patronized chiefly by girls who do commercial embroidery for mercantile establishments. They have found in the instruction at the school a definite way of increasing their earnings and advancing their interests in other ways.

### Evening Trade Schools

Distinct from the elementary and high schools, are the evening industrial and trade schools. Pupils in these are those who seek to increase their wage and efficiency through a study of processes, and parts of their trades with which they are unfamiliar, and of trades closely allied to their own. Pupils in the industrial school are men who, in many cases, having spent years at their trades, come to learn machines, methods and processes which have been invented since their apprenticeship. For example, a blacksmith may enter to learn the newer processes for hardening steel. He is given instruction upon this topic immediately, after which he either withdraws from the school or takes up another subject.

Instruction given may be classified under these heads: For machinists, for carpenters and builders, for draftsmen, for sheet metal workers, for blacksmiths, for printers, for lithographers, photo-engravers, illustrators, designers, etc.; for painters and interior decorators, for automobile and carriage body builders, for ship builders, for pattern makers, for automobile repairers.

The work in the evening trade school is similar to that in the industrial school, the majority of pupils entering to learn the operation of machines and processes with which they are unfamiliar. This knowledge often leads to employment in dull seasons when the learner otherwise would be out of work.

At the evening trade school which is exclusively for women, the building is open to pupils after 5 p. m. and a light supper is served at cost from 6 until 7 o'clock for those who find it impossible to reach home between the working day and evening school. Opened one year ago, this was the first public evening trade school in this country, if not in the world. Courses are planned in power machine operating, millinery, dressmaking, cutting and fitting, cooking, household management and economics. These latter are open to housewives as well as to those who occupy specific positions in the wage-earning world. Other courses will be arranged to meet individual needs of students.

### Continuation Schools

While not held in the evening, continuation schools are classified with evening schools, as the instruction is given to pupils who have left day schools. As applied by the Boston school committee the term "continuation schools" refers to schools for working people conducted during working hours. They offer specialized instruction closely related to the vocations of their pupils, whose employers allow their workers to attend the school during working hours without loss of pay. These schools were started in Boston in the spring of 1910 with classes in shoe and leather, dry goods, and preparatory salesmanship. When the continuation school opens on Sept. 16 for the year of 1912, what is practically its second year, instruction will be given in shoe and leather, dry goods, banking, clothing, retail shoe salesmanship, business organization and salesmanship, cooking and serving, department store salesmanship, preparatory salesmanship, English for non-English speaking people, household arts.

The courses have been carefully worked out by the director, W. Stanwood Field, to give the most practical assistance to the pupils in their respective lines of work, and those tried have been successful from the start in securing increase of pay and advanced positions for a large majority of the pupils.

"The average young man and young woman entering the great industries as now organized have little opportunity to study the various departments and their particular relation to the whole," says Mr. Field, who is director of both the evening and the continuation schools, speaking of the latter, which are yet a novelty in public instruction. "Their knowledge of industrial development in this country is very limited. Their appreciation of past, present and probable future industrial problems is even more limited. To handle intelligently the responsibilities and problems which will be expected of them later by their employers they should study carefully the callings which they have entered. Opportunity to do this is offered in the continuation schools."

Prominent officials and experts from the various industries give practical talks on carefully selected topics, and

free discussion is entered into by the members of the classes. Discussions on live topics are made a feature. An official bulletin or circular setting forth the work of the continuation and evening schools has just been issued, and may be consulted at any public school building in the city or at school headquarters, Mason street.

### EDUCATION NOTES

The sexes are about equally represented in Norway's ten normal schools. In American schools of the same class, women outnumber the men more than three to one.

Italy is increasing its annual expenditure for education by over 30 per cent, according to the budget reported for 1912-13. The sum is 140,405,458 lire (about \$28,000,000).

Swedish gymnastic still retain their international favor. A conference recently held in Buenos Aires provided for a still further development of the art in Argentina.

Crowded conditions in public schools are not confined to American cities. In upper Austria 110 teachers in all-day schools have 80 to 90 pupils; 51 teachers have 90 to 100 pupils; and 19 teachers have more than 100 pupils under their charge, according to information received at the United States bureau of education.

The idea of sending teachers to other countries for observation and study continues to spread. Sweden has recently dispatched to various other countries at public expense 24 elementary teachers, 11 women teachers of infant schools, four normal school teachers and nine teachers in high schools.

Italian school children trained in the "children's houses" under the Montessori method are said to have become "frenzied with joy" at finding they could write. The children learn to write in incredibly short time under the new methods, two or three months often being sufficient for the smallest of the tots.

Among young peoples' societies in France one of the most interesting is La Jeunesse Republicaine, an association devoted to the support and honor of the republic. At a recent public festival, a youthful representative of the association offered in the name of his comrades a solemn pledge, closing with these words: "We proclaim our devotion, without reserve, to the republic of France. We will aid by every effort in the enfranchisement of the people to whom we belong, by means of science, truth and justice."

The English like our agricultural schools. After examining Cornell, Wisconsin and other well-known institutions in the United States, a deputation reported its impressions in the following terms: "The unrivaled position of Wisconsin in the production of cheese and butter is the direct result of scientific teaching happily wedded to prudent legislation. If any one still doubts these things, and deems it worth while to go on repeating the sceptical question, 'Can agriculture be taught?' our advice is that he should go to Canada and the United States and see the thing done, and done upon a great scale."

The intimate connection between hungry bodies and hungry mentalities is receiving practical attention in European cities. In Berlin 7000 pupils in one year had school lunches furnished them; in Hamburg 3000; while in Leipzig the number thus aided amounted to 2200, according to information received at the United States bureau of education. In Munich and Nuremberg both breakfast and lunch are furnished to needy pupils. In Ludwigshafen bread and milk are given each morning to the children who have reached school without having been fed. In Belgium soup and bread are given to impoverished pupils; in Liege alone in 1910, 304,207 rations were supplied. In Italy it is considered part of the duty of the authorities to be on the lookout for pupils who seem not to be properly nourished, and to provide them with food. In Norway substantial lunches are furnished by the city authorities, a central kitchen being used for this purpose.

## BOSTON COTTON MEN TO TAKE PROMINENT PART IN CONVENTION

Factors in the development of the cotton industry in this country, the raising of cotton at home and abroad, the importation of skilled labor and international tariff relations will be considered at the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in the Griswold at New London, Conn., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Many Boston cotton men will attend. Preliminary business will occupy the first session Monday evening, including the addresses of welcome to the state by Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, and to the city by Mayor Bryan F. Jenkins. Franklin W. Hobbs of Boston will respond and the president's address will be delivered by Edwin Farnham Greene of Boston. An informal reception will follow.

Questions affecting the spinning values of different grades of cotton, dustproof

*In Dress Goods and Silks*  
*We Are Opening Every Day the Newest Fall Weaves, Designs and Colors*  
ONE OF THE FINEST SELECTIONS WE HAVE EVER SHOWN  
Also New Importations in Velvets, Velutinos, Corduroys and Costume Velvets.

## C. F. Hovey & Co.

*For Misses and Children*  
*Dresses and Coats That Will Delight the Young People At Practical Prices*

### New Tub Dresses

*In Kindergarten Cloth, Anderson Gingham, Rep, Pique and Linen, in new models for school*.....\$3.75 to \$15.00

Wool and Velvet Dresses for Children and Misses.....\$10.50 to \$18.50  
New One-Piece Regulation Serge Dresses, in Misses and Junior sizes.....\$7.50 to \$12.75  
New School Coats, in a large variety of serviceable styles.....\$10.50 to \$18.50

New Guimpes, in simple, dainty styles, \$1.00 to \$3.25  
New Rain Capes, Dorothy Model, in Navy and Claret.....\$3.75 and \$4.25  
New Model Coats for Misses and Small Women, in Mixtures and two-toned effects.....\$19.75 to \$35.00

New Models in Misses' Suits.....\$17.50 to \$42.50

### New Fall Styles in Suits Call For Cleverly Designed Waists

And We offer Some Attractive Models in Chiffon, Meteor, Plain and Fancy Taffetas and Lace, \$1.55 to \$12.50  
New Viyella Flannel Waists.....\$1.50 to \$5.75

### All the Very Latest Effects in

*Smart Tailored Hats for Immediate Wear*  
*Exclusive English Models in Velour, Velvet and Stitched Felt,*  
\$5.00 to \$18.00

### New Importations of French Kid, Suede and English Street Gloves

2-Clasp Kid Gloves, in all colors.....\$1.00 | 1-Clasp Castor Glove, in Gray.....\$1.00 | 1-Clasp Cape Glove, in the new Tan shades.....\$1.00  
—12 and 16-Button Length French Suede Kid—  
With the new velour finish; color guaranteed.....\$3.00 and \$3.50  
12-Button Length Kid Gloves.....\$2.50 and \$3.00 | 16-Button Length Kid Gloves.....\$3.00 and \$3.50

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. D. C. Shanks, ninth cavalry, relieved from active service Oct. 23, proceed home.  
First Lieut. H. C. K. Mullenberg, ordnance department, to Seguir, N. J., on business pertaining to test of special ammunition.

Col. G. P. Seryen, signal corps, to Chicago pertaining to aeronautic matters. Orders Aug. 7 amended to direct Maj. S. F. Bottoms, quartermaster corps, to proceed to the Philippine islands on transport from San Francisco Oct. 1, instead of Sept. 5. Capt. H. L. Kinnison, infantry, assigned to twelfth infantry, Sept. 7.  
Maj. G. D. Moore, eighteenth infantry, to Whipple barracks, Ariz., for temporary duty, thence to Ft. Leavenworth.

### Navy Orders

Commander M. E. French, detached the Missouri, home, wait orders.  
Lieut.-Commander A. St. C. Smith, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 23, 1912.

Lieut.-Commander G. W. Steele, Jr., commissioned a lieutenant commander in the navy from July 1, 1912.  
Lieuts. L. B. Anderson, G. A. Alexander, S. A. Taffinder and J. P. Olding commissioned lieutenants in the navy from July 1, 1912.  
Lieut. W. F. Puleston, orders of Aug.

22, 1912, modified; to command the Drayton.

Lieut. (junior grade) Ellis Lando, detached the receiving ship at Mare island, Cal., to the Raleigh.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. A. Dunn, detached the West Virginia, home, wait orders.

Ensign O. M. Hustvedt, detached the Raleigh, to temporary duty bureau of ordnance.

Ensign C. C. Thomas, detached receiving ship at Mare island, Cal., to the West Virginia.

Ensigns J. Y. Dreigonsok and A. H. Guthrie commissioned ensigns in the navy from June 8, 1912.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. G. Mackenzie, transferred to the retired list of officers of the navy from Sept. 2, 1912, to home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Reynolds Hayden, detached the Massachusetts to the Alert.

Paymaster N. W. Grant, commissioned

a paymaster in the navy from Dec. 8, 1911.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. H. Witterdink, detached the Pompey, to the Helena.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. H. Cope, detached the Helena, home, wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster J. L. Chatterton, detached naval station, Cavite, P. I., to the Pompey.

Chief Sailmaker J. A. Long, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymaster's Clerk Letcher Pittman, appointed to the Pennsylvania.

**Movement of Naval Vessels**  
Arrived: Samar at Chinkiang; Walke, Sterrett and Jenkins at Newport; Nebraska at southern drill grounds; Colorado at Corinto.

Sailed: Dupont, from Huntington bay, L. I., for Newport; Porter and Worden, from New York, for cruise; Mayflower, from New York, for New London.

**MIDLAND ROAD GETS CHARTER**  
JAMESTOWN, N. D.—The Midland Continental railroad at Jamestown has received its charter from Secretary of State Norton, the capital stock being \$1,500,000.

### AMUSEMENTS

Eastern Steamship Corporation  
INTERNATIONAL LINE  
**MAINE**  
AND THE  
**MARITIME PROVINCES**  
SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES.  
In effect until Sept. 30, good for 30 days from date of issue.

St. John and return.....7.00  
Calais, Me., and return.....7.25  
Summerside and return.....14.15  
Charlottetown and return.....16.35  
Correspondingly low rates to all points.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Offices; also Tourist Offices on Washington Street.

Follow the BLUE FLAG By Trolley  
AUBURNDALE ON THE CHARLES  
NORUMBEGA Open-Air Auditorium 3.30 & 8.05; & 200  
TOMORROW NEXT WEEK  
SUNDAY CONCERT  
In the Open Air Auditorium at 8  
Popular Prices  
Our Usual Challenge Program  
GRAPE ARBOR CAFE  
Canoeing, Zoological Garden, etc.

SEE THE BATTLESHIPS  
The large fleet of warships at  
**PROVINCETOWN**  
can all be easily seen from the  
**DOROTHY BRADFORD**  
Daily trips, wharf 400 Atlantic Av., Boston, 9 A. M.; Sundays, 9:30; Staterooms, Refreshments, Wireless Telegraph, Round trip, week days or Sundays, only \$1.00; one-way, 75c. Tel. Main 1078. JAMES E. DYER, Mgr.  
LAST TRIP SUNDAY, SEPT. 15

SEA WATER POOL BATHING  
OCEAN PIER BATHS  
150,000 gals. warmed sea water, in 2 pools, 1 for men and women, 1 for women and children exclusively.  
Swimming Instruction  
NOV. 22, 23, 24, 25, OPEN YEAR  
ROUND—10 A. M.—10 P. M.  
Tickets 25 Cents. REVEREND BEACH

Gloucester & "North Shore"  
Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St., Elevated Station, Boston, weather right, Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M.; leave Gloucester 2:15 P. M., Sundays 9:45 A. M.; leave Boston at 10:15 A. M.; leave Gloucester at 5:15 P. M.; Good Music, 50c each way. E. S. MERCHANT, Manager S. & G. S. S. Co.



## National Shawmut Bank

Post Office Square, Boston

Total Assets Over \$100,000,000

## Largest Bank in New England

**AUSTRALIA TO SEND TO BISLEY**  
(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—It has been decided by the commonwealth government to contribute the sum of £2000 toward meeting the expense of sending a team to Bisley next year.



# News of Interest to Automobilists

## MORE ENTRIES ARE RECEIVED FOR AUTO RACES AT MILWAUKEE

Three New Cars Nominated for the Wisconsin Trophy Which Will Take Place Sept. 20

### BURMAN TO DRIVE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Three more entries were made this week for this city's great auto meet which is to be staged within the next two weeks. These cars are entered for the Wisconsin trophy event, which takes place Sept. 20, three days after the Grand Prix event. This is a 174½-mile event for cars of from 161-230 cubic inches. As yet the pilots for little cars have not been picked, but Harry Endicott may head the team. Another of these cars has been nominated for the 218-mile Palst trophy event and will strive to capture this beautiful prize.

With a host of star drivers on the list for the big car races, a great meet is assured. Mulford, Bergdoll, Hughes, Wishart, Tetzlaff and several others are to be seen in both Vanderbilt and grand prize events, while in the international Grand Prix, Bruce-Brown and Bragg will team with Tetzlaff on the Flats and Boillot, winner of the French Grand Prix and two other foreign pilots will have Peugeot mounts. Whether or not Boillot will drive both big races has not been decided. The American representative of the Peugeot makers has been advised that four cars are on their way here and should arrive early in the week. Three of these will be put into competition and one will be a reserve car.

Fresh from his double victory at Elgin, Ralph De Palma is expected to enter both big races with Edward Schroeder's fast Mercedes. Whatever events he decides to enter, it is quite evident that he will be one of the most closely watched drivers in the contest.

Burman's manager is planning to put him in the Vanderbilt and grand prize on fast cars and Louis Disbrow's entry is expected shortly. It will be recalled that Disbrow's was the only American made car to finish the last grand prize race at Savannah.

Other star pilots who are tentatively named for mounts in the races are Zengle, winner of the 1910 Fairmont park race and 1911 Elgin trophy event; Mortimer Roberts, David Lewis, Joseph Horan, Charles Merz, George Pullen, Edward Kearne, Joseph Matson and John Jenkins.

**TO RACE AT SAN ANTONIO**  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—An automobile race meet is to be held here Oct. 24, 26, 27, as a feature of the annual harvest jubilee. Prizes aggregating \$3000 will be offered. Dr. W. A. Herring, of the San Antonio Automobile Club, is chairman of the committee arranging the races. Extensive repairs and improvements are to be made to the local track and everything possible will be done to insure the success of the event.

## Alfred Peats Wall Papers

Cost No More Than Others

while the thousands of our regular customers know our  
—SELECTIONS are superior.  
—PATTERNS are newer.  
—VARIETIES are larger.  
—DECORATIVE EXPERIENCE wider.  
—KNOWLEDGE OF PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS more accurate.  
—FACILITIES FOR SHOWING more modern.  
—SALESMEN EXPERIENCED AND COURTEOUS.

We use this space to tell others these cold wall paper facts.  
—Under the most favorable conditions the Wall Paper problem is puzzling to those with limited experience in selecting.  
—Every room should be studied. Oftentimes a design in Wall Paper, beautiful in itself, looks unattractive and out-of-place—unsuited to the room where it has been used.

—Our salesmen are trained in the art and materials of interior decorations, and are deeply interested in every problem you bring.

—It is this kind of service, joined with our splendid line of Wall Papers, that helps us make sure that every customer is glad to have visited our salesroom.  
—Our store is the largest distinctive Wall Paper Store in New England. Our sample book line is handled by the best decorators everywhere.

—Our retail line, now being exhibited, is exclusive and exceptionally attractive—in fact, selected from lines both domestic and foreign, really made and intended for 1913.

—A visit to our store will add you to our list of satisfied customers—and shift your decorative responsibility over to us.

**Alfred Peats Co.**

Leaders of Wall Paper Fashions

118 Summer St., Boston

## MEN WHO HANDLE BIG AUTO RACES



A. A. JONAS  
Chairman Milwaukee race committee



B. J. RUDDLE  
Secretary Milwaukee A. D. A.

## WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The first of the "Little Six" Premiers is expected to arrive in Boston next week. Local Manager R. I. Eads is much pleased with the new model.

The new American 50-horsepower, six passenger car for 1912 has arrived in Boston and Roberts & Sherburne, local distributors, are being kept busy exhibiting it.

Charles Nichols, the one-time famous Boston National pitcher, is making a great record as an automobile salesman in the employ of the Studebaker Corporation's Kansas City branch.

Mrs. J. O. Nyman of Savonburg, Kan., recently drove her Studebaker "30" from her home to Denver and return, accompanied only by her sister. They had an uninterrupted trip and are planning something even more extensive.

The contest board of the American Automobile Association has formally recognized as a record the performance of John Tower, who drove a Studebaker car 25 miles in 21m. 12.42s. during the speedway meeting at Los Angeles.

Albert Weatherly, formerly with the Anderson Electric Car Company of New York assumed the duties of branch manager of the Detroit Electric Car Company Sept. 1. This company handles the Detroit electric and Mr. Weatherly is anticipating a good business.

All records for rapid-fire pathfinding were broken by D. H. Lewis in laying out the route for the endurance run of the Automobile Club of Buffalo. Riding with George Crist in a Studebaker "30", Lewis covered and charted more than 800 miles in four days. The exact average was 213 miles a day. This breaks the Glidden tour pathfinding record held by the Studebaker "20" which laid the route between New York and Jacksonville a year ago.

Of the many delightful motoring tours of New England reported this summer, none is described with greater enthusiasm than that of I. Sharpless of Quebec, Canada, who has just returned with his family from a trip to New York. Mr. Sharpless drove a Kissel Kar and declares that he had no trouble the entire distance, making the heavy ascents of the White mountains and the short grades of the Berkshires with equal facility. The trip covered about 3000 miles.

Inasmuch as the route has been covered by the Flanders electric and its feasibility thereby proven, E. Le Roy Pelletier, advertising manager of the Flanders Company, has proposed to the touring board of the A. A. A. that a separate and distinct division be created in the forthcoming national reliability tour—Detroit to New Orleans—for electric pleasure vehicles, the schedule to be somewhat slower than that for gasoline cars.

A high water mark for sales of pleasure cars was set during the months of June and July, 1912, by the Baker Motor Vehicle Company, the total volume of sales for July alone being three times greater than in any previous July. As a rule, the summer months are dull months in the automobile business, but the officials of the Baker Company attribute the large volume of sales which came from all sections of the country to the fact that the new Baker brougham models have created a desire for this type of electric everywhere.

Several enthusiastic owners of the Stutz car, who anticipate driving a Stutz "Six" this season, made the trip to New York during the past week to look over this new car which thus far has not arrived in Boston, although Manager Chase expects it here during the coming week. The first of the 1913 line arrived in Boston yesterday and is a model B, four-cylinder roadster, finished in a rich blue color and certainly is a snappy looking car. It is equipped with electric lights, inside control, and has several other interesting features. Manager Chase expects to have a six-cylinder touring car and roadster to show within a few days.

Announcement has been made by President J. I. Handley of the Marion Motor Car Company of Indiana of the completion of his new organization. Under his direction an executive staff composed of men of national prominence in the industry have gone to that city and have reorganized the Marion company. The list of men who will work with Mr. Handley in carrying out the new and extensive policies which he has inaugurated, includes J. B. Myers, vice-president, in charge of production; J. M. Edsall, treasurer; E. G. W. Sudrow, sales manager; M. B. Morgan, chief engineer, and W. McK. White, advertising manager.

Fifty members of the Western Society of Engineers, Chicago, visited the Rambler factory last week and made a close inspection of the unit gasoline and electric motor with which the 1913 Cross-Country is equipped. The engineers were the guests of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company. Following a luncheon served in the factory convention hall, the visitors made a tour of inspection of the Rambler plant which has a ground area of 93 acres. Having been told that the Thomas B. Jeffery Company makes 90 per cent of all parts used in the Cross-Country car, the engineers were prepared to see something big in the way of equipment. Their expectations, they declared, were more than realized.

Although the B. F. Goodrich Company have not for some years taken any official part in racing or other "endurance" tests, it is noteworthy that Goodrich tires in the hands of private owners still maintain their reputation. In the recent reliability run of the Minneapolis Automobile Club, from that city to Winnipeg (Manitoba), and return, the winning car, fitted with Goodrich tires, came through without a single mark against it, and this is the second year in succession that Goodrich tires have secured this badge of merit. Again, in the "Farm and Ranch" run from Dallas to San Antonio, Texas, the two Goodrich-tired cars were the only ones to escape scatheless. In both instances the roads were more or less bad—usually more—and tire troubles correspondingly numerous. The tires were those regularly running on the car, and in neither instance was any special selection or preparation made for the trip.

Announcement is made of the incorporation of the Fiat Motor Sales Company to succeed the Fiat Automobile Company at Broadway and Fifty-seventh, New York, in the distribution of Fiat cars. The officers of the new company are: President, E. R. Hollander of New York; vice-president, Henry M. Sage of Albany; treasurer, Chas. L. A. Whitney of Albany; secretary, R. D. Willard of New York. In the formation of the new company J. S. Josephs and Benjamin Eichberg, who have for years been connected with the sale of Fiat cars in New York, retire to devote their entire time to the development of the F. I. A. T. factory at Poughkeepsie, New York. Their action is in line with the plans of the parent factory at Turin, Italy, greatly to increase the output of its American branch. The new company will control the New York, Albany, Boston, Providence and New England territory.

**CITY POSTAL SAVINGS GROW**  
MINNEAPOLIS—The savings department of the Minneapolis postoffice completed the first year of its establishment recently. More than 2000 accounts have been opened and approximately \$216,000 has been deposited.

**AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED**

Sept. 7.....From 6:30 p. m. to 4:47 a. m.  
Sept. 8.....From 6:37 p. m. to 4:48 a. m.  
Sept. 9.....From 6:35 p. m. to 4:49 a. m.  
Sept. 10.....From 6:33 p. m. to 4:50 a. m.  
Sept. 11.....From 6:32 p. m. to 4:51 a. m.  
Sept. 12.....From 6:30 p. m. to 4:52 a. m.  
Sept. 13.....From 6:28 p. m. to 4:53 a. m.  
Sept. 14.....From 6:26 p. m. to 4:54 a. m.

## CONSUL SAYS THAT ENGLAND IS GREAT MARKET FOR TIRES

Much Money Would Be Necessary for Advertising Campaign, but Great Success Is Possible

### U. S. TIRES BETTER

Albert Halstead, United States consul at Birmingham, England, reports that rapid growth of the automobile industry, enormous development in the manufacture of motorcycles and continued British use of the ordinary bicycle have made Great Britain as good a market as there is for rubber tires of all kinds, as well as for other articles made of rubber that are required in these industries.

Of course there are great firms in England that make rubber tires of all kinds, and they have been introduced very successfully by prominent continental makers also.

Despite the large sales of American automobiles here, Mr. Halstead says, American tires have not been introduced into the United Kingdom to the degree that might have been expected, especially as it is stated that there is more actual rubber in the American article than there is in the British or European product, in which, it is said, there is not more than 7 to 10 per cent of rubber in the outer casing and 35 per cent in the inner tube, rubber substitutes and fillers being used.

If the trade in tires is to be extensively cultivated with any great degree of success by United States manufacturers, heavy expenditure for advertising and other introductory measures will be necessary, but should be preceded by investigations as to the exact requirements of the market.

American exporters may not understand how important a part in the introduction of tires and motor parts is played by hill climbing and other tests and races. Every such success is regarded as the best possible advertisement, and it is quite customary for drivers of automobiles or riders of motor cycles to be in the employ of various firms and to be paid a bonus for each of their victories.

If tires are to be introduced by American firms, it will be necessary for a trained organization to be established in England and the tactics pursued by British and other makers followed, with such modifications as American sales ingenuity may deem desirable.

The thorough introduction of tires by any American company will cost a very large amount of money for advertising, racing expenses, etc., and for many months there would be no return; but if the American tires are as good as they are said to be and prices right, success, when it comes, will be great, even though delayed by the strong hold of British and foreign tires on this market.

## A SEVERE TEST FOR LOCOMOBILE

Lowering by several hours, the record for an automobile trip from Denver to Chicago, a distance of over 1200 miles, Leo Galitzke in a Locomobile big six with three passengers, arrived in the latter city on Saturday last. Although Mr. Galitzke left Denver on Wednesday, his actual running time was only 30h. and 25m., which taking into consideration the extremely poor condition of the roads for some miles east of Denver, was a particularly creditable performance.

For miles at a stretch Mr. Galitzke found it necessary to drive on first and second gear, pulling through one mud hole half a mile in length where six horses were required to pull an ordinary wagon. Mr. Galitzke stated that practically every car attempting to travel over this road needed the services of horses to pull them out. Speaking of the performance of his Locomobile, he said: "It is the best piece of machinery I have ever seen."

## MOTOR CYCLE NOTES

It is estimated that there are 6000 motorcycles in Cook county, Illinois, and most of these are in Chicago.

Chairman Thornley of the F. A. M. competition committee has issued sanctions for race meets at Oshkosh, Wis., Towanda, Pa., Cleveland, O., Youngwood, Pa., on Sept. 8, 10, 11 and 12 respectively.

The Rochester, N. Y., Motorcycle Club has voted to assist in carrying the message through their section of the state when the F. A. M. conducts the ocean-to-ocean relay race which it is now planning.

Choking in the gasoline feed pipe from the tank to the carburetor, which is indicated by the engine's stopping after every few hundred yards running, sometimes may be relieved by disconnecting the feed pipe and giving it a few blasts of air from the tire pump. If this fails, a piece of fine strong copper wire may be cautiously probed in the piping to remove the obstruction without injuring the tubing.

## If We Could Picture All of the New Millinery Styles for Children

Our Juvenile Section wouldn't hold the crowds—but we haven't room for many pictures here—however, the ones we do show at the right will give you an idea of the distinctiveness of the styles you'll find here for your little girl.

Colors are of brown, pink, ciel, navy, black, red, etc. The materials are mostly felt.

Trimmings are small wings, ribbons and flowers in a splendid variety of kinds and colors.

Prices Range from 98c to 4.98

No-Charge-Trimming Service—Pick out your hat and your trimmings and we'll trim it to suit your individual taste at no charge to you.



## Thistle Shoes Boys and Girls

Thousands of happy Boys and Girls will go back to school in a new pair of these popular school shoes. Smart styles and serviceable quality are strong features combined with price saving, that interest thrifty parents.

Thistle Shoes for Boys		Thistle Shoes for Girls	
Sturdy calfskin shoes with welt sewed soles of oak leather, natural foot shapes for growing feet.		New smart styles in tan, patent, kid and calfskin leathers, button and lace styles with Goodyear welt soles and custom fitting shapes.	
B to E Widths		B to E Widths	
Sizes 10 to 13½	2.25	Child's sizes 8½ to 11	1.65 to 2.00
Sizes 1 to 6, 7 or 8	2.50, 3.00	Misses' and girls' sizes, 12 to 2 and 2½ to 8	2.25 to 3.00

Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled

# GILCHRIST CO

Store of New Merchandise

Washington Street, Winter Street, Hamilton Place

## MANAGER BAKER IS WELL PLEASED WITH PROSPECTS

Day Baker, New England manager of the General Vehicle Company, has just returned from the factory and seems to be more enthusiastic than ever regarding the progress and future of the electric truck. Judging from description of the campaign which he has laid out for himself and his assistants, the General Vehicle Company force in Boston will be kept busy. In addition to the electric line, Mr. Baker is to have charge of the General Vehicle-Mercedes gasoline line and is making preparations for handling the same.

Mr. Baker reports not only great activity in the building of large orders of electric wagons and trucks, but that all is activity in the placing of the foundations for the large new factory where the parts will be made for the G. V. Mercedes trucks. This is to be a steel structure seven stories high, 250 feet wide and 700 feet long. This factory will be filled with the latest designed automatic machinery, each machine driven by an individual General Electric motor. This factory will be thoroughly up to date and the product will all be in the interchange part method. Already hundreds of concrete piles have been driven and the steel work for the building is being rapidly pushed forward.

The electric orders have so well consumed present facilities that a temporary building is being constructed for the assembling of trucks, the parts of which are being made in the present large factory buildings.

If Manager Baker displays the energy in the introduction of the G. V. Mercedes line, that he has done and is doing in the electric line, a great success is predicted for the General Vehicle Company in New England.

## GOODYEAR TIRES TO HAVE HOMES IN MANY LANDS

After popularizing its product in every state of this country, The Goodyear Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, manufacturers of the famous No-Rim-Cut automobile tires and Blue Streak motorcycle tires, is making preparations to open up branches in several of the countries in Continental Europe, in England, with head offices in London, and in South Africa and Australia.

On September 3, L. C. Van Bever of Toronto, Canada, vice-president of The Canadian Company of The Goodyear Rubber Company, leaves for England, to complete arrangements for the opening of the London branch, and to establish a complete distributing system throughout the British Isles. Mr. Van Bever will form an English company of the American house.

This will control the British interests of the company as well as those in South Africa and other British possessions. Other companies, it is understood, will be organized under the supervision of Mr. Van Bever, in France and Germany, and arrangements are being made to form a company in Australia to supervise the business on that continent and in New Zealand. The plan is the beginning of a world-wide selling organization and distributing system of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

For the present automobile tires and other products will be manufactured at the Canadian plant of the company and shipped to the various points abroad for distribution.

## ADVANCES NEW PLAN TO AID MOTORIST TO KEEP TO RIGHT ROAD

NEW YORK—Frank D. Lyon, secretary of the New York State Automobile Association, and an active worker for good roads, is working on a scheme to designate many of the main highways by the simple expedient of painting the top rails of fences a distinctive color. For instance, it is planned that the New York to Buffalo by way of Albany route be designated as the blue route, in which case the tops of the fences along the highways on this route all would be painted blue.

In order to carry out the scheme it is proposed to enlist the services of the state highway department and the various local automobile clubs along the main routes. Inasmuch as the highway department invariably fences sections of new roads and the fences, of necessity, must be painted, it is hoped that the department may see the wisdom of the plan and consent to the use of colored paint for at least the top rails of its new fences.

Telephone and telegraph companies also have been asked for their cooperation and the permission to paint their poles with a band of the color selected for particular routes.

## RAMBLER CROSS COUNTRY GETS A SEVERE TEST

C. P. Rockwell, manager of the T. B. Jeffery Company of New England, and E. S. Jordan, factory representative, gave the new 1913 cross country the first severe test it has had in New England when they drove 427 miles in 37½ hours elapsed time, making the trip from Boston to Bretton Woods and return.

It was the purpose of Mr. Rockwell to make a flying visit to the New Hampshire dealers, and the route taken was through Dover, Wolfboro and North Conway to Crawford Notch, returning by way of Franconia Notch, Laconia, Concord and Nashua.

Several stops were made, including a visit to Chester L. Campbell at his camp on Lake Winnepesaukee, and the actual running time was but 23 hours.

Further extensions of the Jeffery sales and service organization are now being made, and many new dealers are being enrolled.

Preparations for the opening of the new Jeffery service building on Commonwealth avenue are nearly completed, and the shop is now open; but the formal opening of the building will not take place for perhaps a month.

The Boston branch last year excelled all other branches of the Jeffery organization in point of successful sales, and Manager Rockwell is going after the record again this year.

## Raw or Pasteurized Milk Which Is Better?



Pasteurization is a process by which fermentation in milk is arrested or prevented by heat, the raw milk being heated to the required point, after which it is cooled and delivered to the consumer in clean, tight containers.

In the HOOD laboratories every known modern appliance which can be used to study the character and quality of milk is in daily use.

Here is the question for milk consumers to answer: Is it wise to use milk from producers who are not careful as to the food values, purity, or keeping quality of their product?

Is it wise to use raw milk from poorly equipped dairies, or perfectly prepared milk from a thoroughly modern, perfectly appointed establishment?

Hood's Milk is Perfectly Prepared and is Pure—Clean—Rich.

The cheapest form of milk insurance for yourself and family—Hood's Milk.

Hood's Method of Perfect Preparation does not change the taste of milk, nor alter its digestibility.

Purchase milk wisely. Use

**Hood's Perfectly Pasteurized Milk**  
IT COSTS YOU NO MORE THAN RAW MILK.

A postal will bring one of our representatives to explain our methods and show you our plant in pictures.

VISIT OUR MILK DEPOTS.

**H. P. Hood & Sons**

ORDER OF OUR DRIVERS, WRITE OR TELEPHONE.



## HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

## SEASON'S MODELS IN FURNITURE INDICATE RETURN TO ENGLISH

Study of the furniture offerings for the present season develops the fact that there is a return to the English periods. In the best mahogany furniture the tendency is largely to the Sheraton, especially for the dining room and bed room suites, says the Furniture Journal. Adam designs also are highly favored, while Chippendale is not so prominent. Hepplewhite also is more to be seen this year.

While there is a lack of interest in the French models, those of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. appear to win greatest favor. Doubtless the reason for this is because the showy styles of this nation are best adapted to splendid apartments of large size, while American people are going through a reaction in favor of simplicity.

National taste is apparent in the renewed interest in colonial furniture. English models prevail in parlor suites, which is equally noted in the wood frames and upholstered lines. The more expensive suites are Sheraton, Adam or Hepplewhite. This is the more noticeable now as it is but a few years since nothing but the graceful French articles would have pleased.

While mahogany reigns in choice of woods, oak also is favored for the so-called severely straight lines of the mission and arts and crafts designs, which seem to be more in favor than ever. Probably the reason why such articles are sold is that they are dignified in their lines, harmonize with other articles, and are equally adapted for any room in the house, save, perhaps, the more ornate reception room and drawing room.

In the arts and crafts line changes are evolving. The German tendency being evident in some of the newer articles. The Gothic also begins to be perceptible. The Flanders models, introduced a few years ago, are being developed. This is a variation of the mission, showing turned legs for tables and chairs, instead of the square. Later styles in this line show a greater tendency to ornamentation in the carvings, which are more or less elaborate, according to the purpose for which the article is intended. While the early English predominates, there is a trace of the Flemish perceptible.

With the growing popularity of sun parlors, the light furniture formerly reserved for porches and lawns has found renewed demand, instead of being a specialty for the in warm weather only.

To sum up the features of the present season it should be noted that of the English schools of furniture the popular periods are the Sheraton, Chippendale, Adam, Hepplewhite, Colonial or Georgian, Queen Anne, English renaissance and Jacobean, the last two being heavy and ponderous and needing a wainscoted room for their proper setting.

It is in the French periods that the handsome drawing rooms are done; the white and gold, or delicate tints and gold, giving such a harmonious background for beautiful gowns and jewels.

## WORLD TOURS PLANNED

Raymond & Whitcomb has issued attractive books describing its tours to the most distant parts of the globe, and will be glad to send copies to persons who may be interested in "round the world or South America" travel either for this or later years.

Conditions of travel east of Suez and south of Panama are strange even to those most experienced in moving about in Europe and America. The natives' ideas of business at times appearing "peculiar." Thus even old travelers feel the need of expert assistance in going to the far east and to the America south of us. Raymond & Whitcomb have studied the problem of how to give this assistance under conditions that will prove enjoyable even to those who ordinarily do not care to join a party.

The next of the "round the world" parties leaves Sept. 20, with other departures arranged for October, November and January. A party will leave for South America Oct. 10, followed by two in February.

## NEW PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE PLAN

Business men of Plymouth, N. H., organized a corporation a few days ago to be known as the New Pemigewasset Hotel Company, with a capital stock of \$35,000 for the purpose of erecting a new hotel to replace the historic Pemigewasset destroyed by fire three years ago. Plans were left in the hands of the directors. The property of the late Carlos M. Morse has been purchased and an up-to-date hostelry to be erected. A lease for three years has been made by J. R. Elliott, proprietor of Deer Park hotel at North Woodstock, N. H., who for many years successfully conducted the old Pemigewasset house.

## SUNSHINE LAMP

FREE TO TRY  
In your home 15 days. Thousands of 300 Candles. Fewer, gives better light than gas, electricity, kerosene or 15 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For home, stores, halls and churches. Burns common gasoline. Absolutely safe. Costs 1 Cent Per Hour. Guaranteed 5 years. No wick, no chimney, no draft, no odor. A perfect light for every purpose. Take advantage of our 15 day FREE TRIAL OFFER. TODAY Factory Price. SUNSHINE LAMP CO., 100 FACTORY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## MAN WHO DOES THE CATERING ON NORTHERN PACIFIC



HAZEN J. TITUS

Travelers over the Northern Pacific railroad often remark upon the big, neatly baked potato, the fine lettuce, the good chicken served to them and the generally excellent service on the dining cars of that road. The quality of food, the manner of its preparation and the way it is put on the tables were of such a character as to impress most favorably the hotel keepers when they traveled by that route to their convention at Yellowstone park.

The present table system on the Northern Pacific has been built up by Hazen J. Titus, whose rise to this important position in the transportation catering field was remarkably rapid. Mr. Titus started in this line of work about 10 years ago as a checker in a restaurant in Chicago. There he showed remarkable quickness at learning and unusual qualifications for the business.

Later his work as a dining car conductor on the Alton railroad so impressed a railroad president who was traveling that way that the official offered him a position as superintendent of dining cars on the Mobile & Ohio railroad. Mr. Titus was made superintendent of dining cars of the Northern Pacific about three years ago.

## MISSOURI HOTELS PROGRESS

According to the annual report of Hotel Inspector Harry M. Duncan for 1911, there are 2266 hotels in Missouri, of which 168 are four or more stories high. Fire escapes ranging from the most modern kind down to an ordinary rope tied in the facing of a window have been installed in 168 hotels since the inspection department was created. In 1898 hotels there are chemical fire extinguishers. A total of 1699 establishments have adopted the 99-inch bed sheet. Many hotels have abolished the roller towel and the common drinking cup.

## STEAMER EXCURSIONS ON

Demand for staterooms on the steamers Bunker Hill and Massachusetts of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, the outside line, Boston to New York, indicates the popularity of these steamers. During the remainder of this month it will be necessary to make reservations in advance. Special excursion fares are offered by the international line of the corporation to Maine and the maritime provinces. These tickets are good for 30 days from the date of issue.

## C. P. R. HOTELS OPEN YET AWHILE

Following are given the dates for the closing of Canadian Pacific hotels: The Algonquin and Inn, St. Andrews, N. B., Sept. 14; Banff Springs hotel, Banff, Alta., Oct. 15; Chateau Lake Louise, Laggan, Alta., Oct. 15; Mount Stephen house, Field, Station, open all year; Emerald Lake chalet, Field, B. C., Sept. 30; Glacier house, Glacier, F. C., Oct. 31; Kootenay Lake hotel, Balfour, B. C., Oct. 15.

## H. D. SAXTON AGAIN AT BELLEAIR

The Belleview, Belleair, Fla., one of the leading winter resorts, will again be operated by H. D. Saxton. Several cottages are being erected upon the grounds, and the hotel will again be enlarged. Although \$100,000 was expended upon the property for the season of 1911-12, Mr. Saxton has had a most successful season at the Griswold, Eastern Point, New London, Conn.

## TORONTO HOUSE TO BE ENLARGED

Owners of the King Edward hotel at Toronto are planning for an extension of 300 rooms, to cost approximately \$1,000,000, and to give the hotel a total of 700 rooms. The city will be asked to allow the hotel company to erect a bridge over Colborne street to connect the present King Edward building with the new annex at the corner of Colborne and Scott streets.

## HOTEL FOR BAR HARBOR, REPORT

It is said that the Maine Central Railroad Company has bought the new port hotel and adjoining property at Bar Harbor, Me., owned by W. M. Roberts, and other property on Hardy's point, adjacent to the steamboat wharves, and will erect a large hotel, to be conducted on the scale of the Poland Spring house, the Samoset at Rockland breakwater, and the Mt. Kineo.

## PITTSBURGH TO HAVE FINE HOTEL

PITTSBURGH—A company has been formed to build a hotel in Pittsburgh to be on a par with any in the country. The Kaufmann Realty Company has shown the promoters the advantages of a Pittsburgh hotel and has agreed to finance them in their undertaking.

The men at the head of the company are Archibald Nesbitt, president of the Flushing National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; managing head of the George A. Fuller Construction Company, president of the American Construction Company, president of the Hotels Realty Holdings Corporation and president and director of many other large enterprises who is prominently identified with a director of the United States Realty Company of New York, which owns the Hotel Plaza, New York, as well as the new Copley Plaza, in Boston, Mass. He will be president of the new hotel here, which will be called the Augusta.

The vice-president will be Alfred East, who is at the head of the hotel. Mr. East is vice-president of the Hotel Realty Holdings Corporation, president of the Jefferson Hotel Company, which operates at Brighton Beach, and will also be president of the New York hotel, which will be built on the square opposite the Hotel Astor and is to be the largest hotel in the world.

The new Pittsburgh hotel, which, it is said, will cost \$4,000,000, will be 20 stories high, with a basement and sub-basement. The architect is Frank J. Hemle.

## NEW NICOLLET TO BE BUILT SOON

MINNEAPOLIS—The Nicollet house, for more than half a century a landmark of Minneapolis, is to give place to a modern eight-story hotel. The new hotel will contain 400 rooms, making it one of the largest in the city. Construction work, it is promised, will start next year.

The new Nicollet will probably cover the half block included by Washington, Hennepin and Nicollet streets and the alley in the middle of the block. In exterior finish and interior appointments it is expected to be one of the finest hotel buildings in the West.

W. E. Capron will continue as manager. The present hotel company, including Mrs. Frances E. Shattuck, William F. Baird and W. E. Capron, will be the owners.

## FLORIDA HOTELS GIVE DATES

The Florida East Coast Hotel Company announces the following dates for the period of operation of the hotels of the system during the season 1912-13.

Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, management of Robert Murray, opens Jan. 7, closes April 5; Alcazar, St. Augustine, management of William McAniff, opens Dec. 7, closes April 14; Ormond, Ormond-on-the-Halfway, management of D. J. Trudeau, opens Jan. 4, closes April 5; The Breakers, Palm-Beach-by-the-Sea, management of Leland Sterry, opens Dec. 24, closes April 1; Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach-on-Lake-Wright, management of H. E. Bemis, opens Jan. 1, closes March 27; Royal Palm, Miami, management of Joseph P. Greav, opens Jan. 1, closes April 1; the Colonial, Nassau (Bahama islands), management of J. W. Greene, opens Jan. 4, closes April 1; Long Key fishing camp, Long Key, management of L. P. Schutt, opens Dec. 21, closes April 30.

## HOTELS REFORM THEIR MUSIC

Ragtime music has been banished from the largest hotels of Los Angeles. The managers thought for a while that their guests enjoyed syncopation, but when the Federated Women's Clubs of southern California denounced ragtime, the hotel men decided that such music must be banished and something better restored to the program.

## COL. DICK TAKES ANOTHER HOUSE

Col. A. E. Dick, proprietor of the New Watch Hill house, Watch Hill, R. I., which is enjoying another season of great prosperity, announces that he has taken over the Hotel Park-in-the-Pines, Aiken, S. C. Hotel Park-in-the-Pines is one of the leading winter resort hotels, and it is said that Colonel Dick will give it a service of the finest kind.

## TRAFFIC MEN TO MEET

PORTLAND, Me.—The Portland Railway and Steamship Traffic Association is to hold its annual outing and business meeting at Riverton park Monday, Sept. 9. A party of members will leave Boston at 10 a. m., have lunch in the state of Maine room, Falmouth hotel, Portland, at 1 p. m., and proceed to the park by special trolley.

## WEAVERS REMAIN OUT BY TIE VOTE

NEW BEDFORD—At a general meeting of the weavers union Friday the members were asked to vote on the question of declaring the strike off. The vote resulted in a tie, 117 to 117. Under the ruling that it would take a two-thirds vote to declare the strike off, the situation remains as before, and those who go to work Monday when the manufacturers announce they will open the gates, will do so without the sanction of the weavers union. The regular strike pay of the weavers union will be paid to members at the usual places Monday and Tuesday.

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VISITS will be made with ample time for sight-seeing in MADEIRA, SPAIN, ITALY, EGYPT, INDIA (18 days), CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, JAVA, THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA, JAPAN (13 days), HAWAII, with overland American tours. Inland excursions and side trips in all countries visited.

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New is the time to make your reservations. Accommodations available on Second Cruise leaving San Francisco February 6, 1913, from \$900 up, including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore. The finest, most comprehensive pleasure trip ever offered.

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(No Time Lost From Business)

## PILGRIM MEMORIAL PLAN IS LAUNCHED

PLYMOUTH—At the opening of the sixth triennial of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, which began a three-day session here Friday, a movement was started to erect a national memorial to the Pilgrims landing here in 1620. The cost of the memorial will be from \$250,000 to \$500,000. Arthur Lord, president of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, spoke at length on the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, which takes place in 1920. At the conclusion of President Lord's speech every one was willing and ready to subscribe toward the erection of the memorial.

## NEARLY 1000 BOYS AND GIRLS TAKE PART IN EXERCISES

Nearly 1000 Brookline children took part in the closing exercises of seven Brookline public playgrounds Friday afternoon. The program consisted of dances, baseball games, sports and fairy plays. Several hundred parents and friends attended.

From 100 to 150 children took part in the ceremonies at each playground, one of the features of the day being the presentation of the fairy play "Cinderella" at the Parsons school ground. At this playground the girls of from 10 to 14 years presented pictorially the nursery tale of "Cinderella." The parts were taken by Ruth Mann, Julia Fitzgerald, Esther Fitzgerald, Helen Ball, Helen Shields, Alice Ball, Annie Shields and Nora Flanagan. Miss Carrie Dinner, instructor.

The program for the boys, under James Toomey, consisted of games. The girls gave an exhibition of folk dancing. Watertown also closed its public playground season at Saltonstall park Friday, this being the first season the town has supplied a suitable place for the summer play work. About 300 boys and girls have attended.

## LEEDS TRAINING COLLEGE TO OPEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
LEEDS, Eng.—The City of Leeds Training College, just erected by the Leeds education committee in Beckett's park, was informally thrown open for inspection in the middle of August, but the official opening is to take place this month.

The cost of the college buildings which took two years to erect has amounted to \$242,000. It provides 1000 separate rooms, in which nearly 600 students of both sexes will be accommodated. The buildings will include six hostels, and will be, when completed, one of the finest colleges in the whole of Europe. The students, men and women, are those who intend to become teachers in elementary public schools.

Lord Grimthorpe, whose name, when Ernest William Beckett, was associated with "Big Ben," the well-known clock in the tower at Westminster, was the original owner of Beckett's park. The western walk in the park commemorates a visit of Queen Victoria, in 1885, when, accompanied by the prince consort, she opened the Leeds town hall.

## ECONOMY IN WORKS ADVISED

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER—In their report which has just been issued the select parliamentary committee on estimates exprs. the hope that when provision has to be made for some new service, such reasonable time may be allowed for the preparation of the necessary buildings as will permit the office of works to proceed in the most economical manner. By this the committee mean that they should have some opportunity of putting the work out to open competition.

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7:00 P. M. from Central Wharf—Weekdays and Sundays—S. S. Bay State and Ransom B Fuller.  
9:00 A. M. from Central Wharf—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—S. S. Gov. Dingley and Gov. Cobb.  
10:00 A. M. from Central Wharf—Sunday, Monday and Thursday—S. S. Calvin Austin and Gov. Cobb.  
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## TURKS TAKEN FROM LINER

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME—It is officially announced that the auxiliary cruiser Duca del Abruzzi stopped the Rumanian steamer Imperator Carol bound for the Pireus. A search being made, two Turkish majors and a lieutenant were found on board, and were made prisoners.

## HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE

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Kron'sin Ceille, Sept. 14, 11 A. M.  
Pera. Grant, Sept. 15, 11 A. M.  
America, Sept. 19, 12 noon  
Hamburg, Sept. 21, 2 P. M.

8 CRUISES TO THE

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"Olympic" Sept. 24, 9 A. M.; Oct. 22, Nov. 19, Dec. 18, 10 A. M.  
"Titanic" Sept. 11, 12 noon; Canopic, Sept. 28, 12 noon.  
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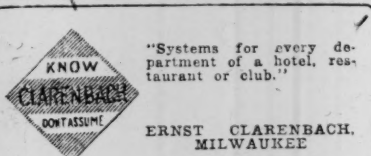
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### WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

**CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR**—As soon as it was reasonably assured that there would be some big crops this year it came certain that there would be a car shortage on the railroads. Such a cause invariably produces such an effect. But now it seems certain that this year's car shortage will be far the greatest in the entire history of American railroads. One estimate, made some weeks ago, placed this shortage at 179,000 cars, but since that time there has been a sudden and to many unexpected development of general business. The demand for cars has therefore increased and it seems not unlikely that by the end of October a shortage of nearly 250,000 cars will be faced. Such a situation necessarily means . . . loss to railroads and shippers alike. Car builders are doing their best to meet and no great amount of new equipment can be expected this year. In the meantime those who desire cars and those who are called upon to supply them will not be altogether happy. Yet both classes, as well as the public in general, have far more reasons to be happy than if there were an excess of cars and a shortage of crops and general freight.

**SPRINGFIELD UNION**—The department of public works of Philadelphia has been investigating the cost of living and comes to the conclusion that city-owned markets of themselves will afford no relief. The director believes in municipal markets, but insists that they should be operated in relation to trolley service reaching 40 miles into the country on all sides, and trolley terminals in different sections of the city as bases of supply for the retail stores. In addition the state railroad commission should have plenary powers to enforce such traffic compacts and rates as will reduce the present high cost of transportation. If we can do something worth while in the way of solving the distribution problem along the lines mentioned, production will be automatically stimulated in consequence. In this connection the hill-town trolley projects here in western Massachusetts assume special importance, and in the meantime steps should be taken to utilize to better advantage the suburban lines we already possess. The parcels post also bears the promise of a substantial measure of relief in this connection.

**CHICAGO JOURNAL**—The emigration to Brazil shows not only the economic growth of that republic, but the peculiar strength of the tie of language. Brazil was a Portuguese colony. Brazil's population is now about five times that of the mother country. Yet of 153,000 immi-

grants who arrived in Brazil during 1911, 46,754, or nearly one-third, came from Portugal. One can carry the observation farther. The Spanish language is so closely allied to the Portuguese that many words are identical, and the native of one country can learn the speech of the other in a few weeks. Of the Brazilian immigrants 27,000 came from Spain. Another 22,821 came from Italy, and Italians can learn Spanish or Portuguese much more easily than one bred in a northern tongue can do. It is much like our own experience in the days before the disastrous revolutions of 1848 started the great German emigration, and before the systematic bidding for emigrants had begun. In those days the great majority of our new citizens came from the British islands.

**BUFFALO COMMERCIAL**—An entirely new application of the conservation policy to the distribution of government coal lands has been undertaken by the interior department, which, if sanctioned by Congress, will doubtless prove of great benefit to those cities situated adjacent to the holdings of Uncle Sam known to be rich in carbon. Municipalities in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and some other states west of the Missouri river, it is declared, will be most vitally affected. The plan contemplates giving to those cities situated in locations where it can be done conveniently and which desire to mine their own coal for municipal purposes and to supply the needs of their citizens, a lease to limited areas of government coal lands, provided that the coal be mined and disposed of under proper restrictions. . . . It is proposed to place it in the discretion of the secretary of the interior to patent 640 acres of government coal lands for each city, and 160 acres for each town, under conditions providing for prompt and continuous development. . . . Such a policy, it would appear, is entirely consistent with the principles of conservation. It is a policy with respect to government-owned coal lands likely to insure for the public an abundant supply of fuel, at prices which will give fair return, but no more, upon the capital invested by the respective cities in mining and handling the coal. Such a plan, it is reasonable to believe, would prevent the enormous profits likely to be realized were the patents granted to private individuals or corporations for the commercial exploitation of the coal deposits.

**HE MAY ESCAPE**  
"I think," said the young statesman, "that some of my speeches will be recalled with interest in years to come."  
"They will," replied Senator Sorghum, "unless you are exceptionally . . ."  
—Washington

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Capacity 700. Every room ocean view, hot and cold sea water baths, running water in bedrooms. New booklet and calendar. N. Y. Booking Office, 1180 Broadway, telephone 4748 Madison Square, 1122 Broadway, telephone 1872 Madison Square. Autos at trains. D. P. RAUTER

## NEW CLARION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av. 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

**CASE IN POINT**  
Mr. Blank (a newly-made country gentleman, visiting the village school)—Now can any one of you boys tell me what nothing is?

Small voice (after long silence)—What you gave me for holding your horse yesterday.—Punch.

**CULTURE GETTING A START**  
"What was the most surprising thing you saw in America?" asked one of the Englishman's friends when he had returned to London.

"I think it was a man in Chicago who ate soup without making any noise whatever."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**POOR PLATE WORK**  
Pastor—I notice that in taking the collection lately you never pass the plate to brother Curvum, the baseball pitcher. What is the matter? He used to be a very cheerful giver.

Deacon—It wouldn't be any use. If you had been following the team's work you would know that he hasn't been able to find the plate for the past two weeks.—Grass Creek Bulletin.

**SEEMED A BIT HAZY**  
A Chicago politician imported his cousin from the old country and had him appointed a smoke inspector. This was in the old days. He was turned loose to inspect without any instructions whatever, and this is the report rendered at the end of the first month:

"I certify that I have inspected the smoke of this city for the 30 days past. I find plenty of smoke and apparently of good quality. Respectfully submitted."—Kansas City Journal.

**NEW SUMMER RESORTS**  
"I always take my vacation in September."  
"And where are you going to spend it this year?"  
"I am thinking some of spending it at Armageddon. I see the place mentioned in the papers a great deal of late."—Pittsburgh Post.

**APPEARS WISE**  
The man who knows it all knows enough to keep still about it.—Detroit Free Press.

**NOT THE KIND MEANT**  
"Father, I can beat anything in college."  
"Well, don't worry, son, I'll see to it that you'll have plenty of rugs to keep you in trim this summer."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**PRESENT OPPORTUNITY ENOUGH**  
She thinks of dropping Latin, And all her friends concur;  
For, knowing her, they quite agree One tongue's enough for her.  
—Judge.

**RED, WHITE AND BLUE**  
"I had a patriotic lunch today."  
"What's that?"  
"Sliced tomatoes, boiled rice and blueberry pie."—Desert (Uta)

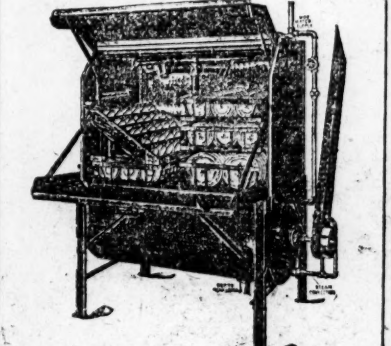


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Especially adapted for TRANSIENT VISITORS who desire to be located away from the noise, congestion and discomforts of the business center.  
A booklet descriptive of this hotel will be sent upon application.  
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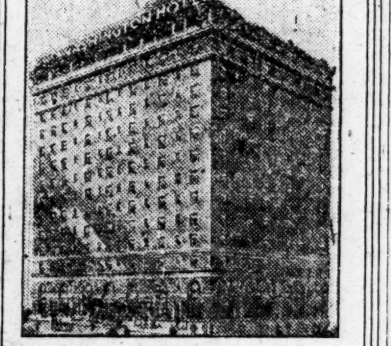


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Superior Dining Service and Cafe.  
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

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Moderate rates. Table excellent. American and European plan.  
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The Premier Hotel.  
Opened in 1910.  
Cost \$1,500,000.  
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MODERN EUROPEAN PLAN  
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WM. WATSON, PROP.

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\$1.50 Up. European.  
Opened June 8, 1911.

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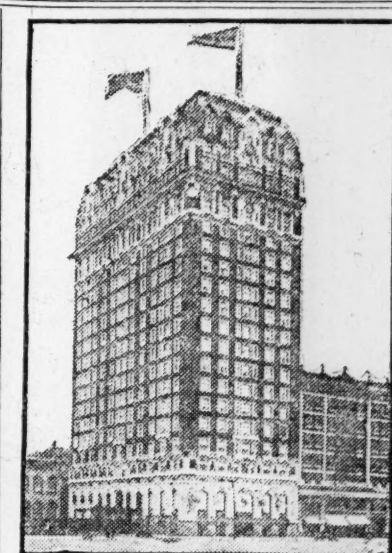
Just far enough from the noise and the dirt of the loop district, yet within easy walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores and banks.

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The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.

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Club Breakfasts from 30 to 80 cents, a most pleasing specialty. Also 50-cent noonday luncheons.

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Sample rooms unequalled.  
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MORGAN ROSS, Manager

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European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day



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A new up-to-date house in a quiet, beautiful open country 44 miles from Boston. Excellent location among the hills. Pure water, plenty of good, whole some food right off the farms; a beautiful place for rest, recreation or study. All sports in season. Booklet.  
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Unique Sea Food Cuisine, FORTRESS MONROE, Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast. HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships. Special weekly rates June to October.

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Room...  
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Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

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HOME COOKING  
In addition to its famous Italian Spaghetti, Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner. Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Service.  
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NO LIQUORS SERVED

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Marion, Massachusetts  
ON BUZZARDS BAY  
Under new management. Renovated and refurnished.  
ONE OF NEW ENGLAND'S MOST EXCLUSIVE SUMMER RESORTS  
Write for booklet.  
Nothing, sailing, Harry T. Miller, golf, tennis, W. O. D. and R. Woodland, Park, Auburn, Mass.

250 ROOMS 150 MODERN BATHS

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Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House.  
European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms.  
A comfortable hotel with large rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.  
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## Brandon Hall

1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE  
An Apartment Hotel in the best residential part of Brookline. Transients may be cared for during summer season. Rooms single or on suite. Superior dining room service.  
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COMMONWEALTH AVENUE  
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent or transient guests. Perfect quiet.  
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ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS  
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The Historic Court  
A legacy of the past.  
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Commanding the most  
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Absolutely Fireproof  
American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theatre and Stores.  
Most efficient service and cuisine.  
Write for booklet and all desired information.  
William H. Chentham, Manager.

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Near the Best Stores and the Newest Theatres  
RATES MODERATE  
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AT MARKET  
In the Heart of the City  
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EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT  
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Crawford House Fabyan House Twin Mt. House

SPECIAL RATES TO TOURISTS.

Reduced Railroad Rates Now in Effect  
Ask Any Ticket Agent

## Barron, Merrill & Barron Co.



## Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS  
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OPEN JULY FIRST  
N. H. PEARCE, PROP.

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EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CAFES  
Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.  
RATES  
Rooms without bath: One occupant, \$1.50 and upwards (per day)  
Rooms with private bath: One occupant, \$2.00 and upwards (per day)  
Automobile Bus Service From All Trains  
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees

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European, 75c to \$2.50  
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O. C. LOOMIS and HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.

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Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Rates \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.  
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(For 19 Years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
Santa Barbara California  
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel  
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

## HOTEL SUTTER

NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
In the Center of Business and Shopping District  
250 Rooms Sutter and Kearny Streets | \$1.50 Up  
SAN FRANCISCO

## SPAIN TO LAUNCH BATTLESHIP

(Special to the Monitor)  
MALRID, Spain—It is stated that the battleship Alphonso XIII. will be launched next spring. The dreadnought Reina Victoria will be laid down in the month of February. It is thought probable that another dreadnought battleship of 27,000 tons will also be constructed in the near future.

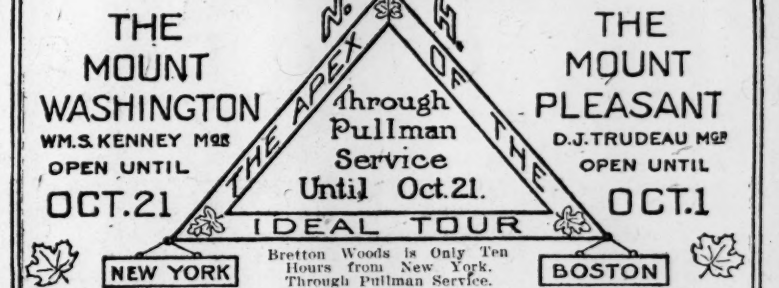
## POWER PLANT ALMOST READY

CENTRALIA, Wash.—Work on the power plant being erected at Tono, which is part of the \$300,000 improvement being made at this point by the Washington Union Coal Company, is progressing rapidly. The heavy machinery has all been installed and the plant will be ready for operation by Oct. 1.



## WHITE MOUNTAINS

BRETTON WOODS



## QUESTION, WHAT IS A STATE? DISPUTED MANY CENTURIES

Mooted Point as to Interesting Word Sovereign Leads Writer to Discuss Functions of the People

## MAJORITIES DO ERR

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

HE WHO would inquire into the nature and various kinds of government must first of all determine "What is a state?" At present this is a disputed question. Some say that the state has done a certain act; others, no, not the state, but the oligarchy or the tyrant. And the legislator or statesman is concerned entirely with the state; a constitution or government being an arrangement of the inhabitants of a state. (Jowett's translation of the Politics, Book III, Chapter I, Section I.)

Aristotle is supposed to have written the Politics towards the close of the fifth century before the Christian era, so that when he wrote, "At present this is a disputed question," he implied that the question was not settled in his time. Of our own knowledge we know that neither is the question settled in our time, whatever the claims of light hearted makers of constitutional definitions. The question, "What is a state?" is fast bound up with the definition of sovereignty, that is, with the inquiry as to the nature of the ultimate and essential repository of power in the political entity known as a state, an independent government. We are to remember that the use of words and terms is largely a matter of expediency, that a term or name is never the thing it denotes and that in politics as in philosophy and theology there is a constant conflict between nominalism and realism. It follows, then, that with the best intentions in the world, we may confound "sovereignty" with a monarch, emperor or any of those forms that have come to be comprehended under the conception of royalty. This is to mistake not only a name for a thing but a name about which has solidified a special set of meanings when it has in reality many more.

Mr. Bryce, for instance, recalls to us the fact that sovereignty is not necessarily the same as king, and gives as an example that, in comparatively modern times "sovereigns" were local dignitaries in certain parts of Ireland. In other words, you can have a monarchy, an oligarchy or a democracy, all separate and apart from each other, but you will under all systems have a sovereignty, you will have some sort of determining, predominant and more or less distinguishable motive force, or power. If we call it force rather than power, we shall perhaps take for the moment the more practical view in the opinion of those that want their justice hot pressed. If we call it power, we shall perhaps better please those that would have Rhadamanthus speak in "a dying fall," but in any case it is wise to remember that some day or other the carnal man must stifle his old hankering after force. We shall reform the more rapidly the sooner we all admit that we like force.

In view of the facts that volumes have been written treating of sovereignty, that there can be no state without sovereignty, and that for many practical purposes it is well to give the matter a little thought, we may remind ourselves that at the moment the proposition is put forward that the people (that is, the people within a defined political area) is sovereign. With the first heathy gush of generalities upon it, it cannot be gainsaid that this is pretty reasonable. Trees, grass, minerals and four-footed animals do not carry on the government; men carry it on, being distinguished by the faculty of thought. It has been truly said that man is "the great fact of the universe, and we might add to this that he is the only fact we know. So far, so good. But without intention to step on the tail of anybody's coat, we make so bold as to say that the business

is not done when one posits that the people is sovereign. On the contrary, it is but begun because we must go on and make some rough definition of the people.

On this subject the differences are but few and of a respectable antiquity. For many centuries men have understood the irony of the exclamation, "No doubt but ye are the people." The meaning of this is clear enough; it is a protest at the arrogation of a sovereignty of some sort, perhaps here in opinion, on the part of a group, showing that one part of the people cannot claim the title of "the people" as against the dissent of another part of the people. Who are the people? If the sum total of the individuals in a political state is, by that very fact, the sovereign in the state, then there are certain questions to be answered. How can the women be sovereigns if they do not exercise sovereignty, at least through the use of the ballot? We are not taking any sides on this somewhat sensitive question but simply pointing in what guises popular generalities come home to roost. If women are not sovereigns or parts of the sovereign, they are not parts of the people as expressed in terms of population. Again, tearing ourselves away from the question of female suffrage, if the "undesirable" members of the people as expressed in terms of male citizenship are parts of the people and so incorporated in it, it is, aside from consistency with a theory, possible that they can exercise a sovereignty whole-some to the state, and if they cannot, should they be allowed to do so? But how can they be denied, if they are an irremovable part of the sovereign?

To say that the people is sovereign, is not to say that the people is infallible, because in that case we should see an infallible power acknowledging its fallibility. If the people, that is, an aggregation of individuals, is always right, we must ask ourselves the meaning of the great changes and reforms that have taken place through great popular movements. If even the majority and not the whole of the people were in favor of a thing yesterday and being the majority were right, what is the position of the majority opposed to that thing today?

## NEW DINGHY PUNT IS MOST POPULAR CRAFT ON THAMES

(Special to the Monitor)

TWICKENHAM, England—The new dinghy punt, as its name implies, is a combination of the punt and the dinghy, and is at present the most popular craft on the Thames. It was, however, invented and patented only this year by Walter Hammerton of Twickenham, and many who would possess this particular boat are unable to get one since there has been so great a demand for them. The dinghy punt can be punted as quickly as an ordinary punt, but as it is fitted with rowlocks and supplied with oars, it can be rowed as well, but faster than a dinghy. Mr. Hammerton's difficulty in making this combination of punt and dinghy was to retain the speed and safety of the two crafts.

The fact of it having rowlocks made it essential that the boat should be higher out of the water than the ordinary punt, and this meant additional weight and less speed. In order to remedy this Mr. Hammerton cut down the length from 27 feet to 16 feet, and though mahogany is used the new craft is much lighter than a punt or skiff, and only requires half the energy needed to propel the ordinary punt.

It can, moreover, be lifted out of the water by two people and housed under cover like a skiff. There is besides no shrinkage or leakage with mahogany, so that the dinghy punt need not be kept afloat to make it perpetually watertight.

## EXPERIMENT A SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lady clerks, recently engaged by the railway clearing house, have proved so successful that a further number have now been engaged.



# A Successful Newspaper



**Q** A considerable portion of the intelligent reading public wherever the English language is spoken has stamped the Monitor as worthy of their respect and confidence

**Q** A host of reputable and well-known advertisers are using the Monitor with good satisfaction, because it is read by people of means and because they compete with only clean and honest advertisers

**Q** A steadily increasing demand for the paper by people who want and have long looked for a thoroughly clean daily paper with the real news of the world

**Q** Appreciative words from the press, pulpit and public as to its newspaper integrity and service

These things are all encouraging signs for those promoting the cause of Clean Journalism and stamp one of its leading sponsors

A Notable Newspaper Success of  
Wonderful Future Scope

**I**N competition with newspapers which trade on sensation and exaggeration and take advertising as it comes from wherever

it may come, can the daily journal which tells the truth in its news columns in a wholesome way and which keeps its advertising clean and honest, be successfully maintained?

The Christian Science Monitor's experience proves that a newspaper so conducted has not only been a success from the start, but that its growth in prestige and influence has been remarkable

There's probably no daily newspaper printed which is as particular about the high character of all it publishes as the Monitor. This newspaper will not knowingly print anything which is not absolutely reliable in every way, be it news, advertising, editorial or special article

It is on this firm rock of reliability that the Monitor is so solidly grounded, and knowing how important this quality is in measuring and holding a newspaper's service and standing, the Monitor first, last and always seeks to have everything it publishes trustworthy and clean



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1912

# How Great Annual Enterprise of Crop Moving Is Financed

Financier Explains Process of Currency Movement Westward to Accommodate Needs of Farmers

## LOANS AHEAD OF 1911

Prospect of a yield of wheat this year even greater than usual calls attention to the importance, literally world-wide, of the success of this staple product in the United States. Every one hears mention of the financial aspect of the moving of the great crops of the West, although the meaning of the ordinary phrases may be vague to most but bankers. In the following special article a prominent financier explains the process and significance of the giant task.

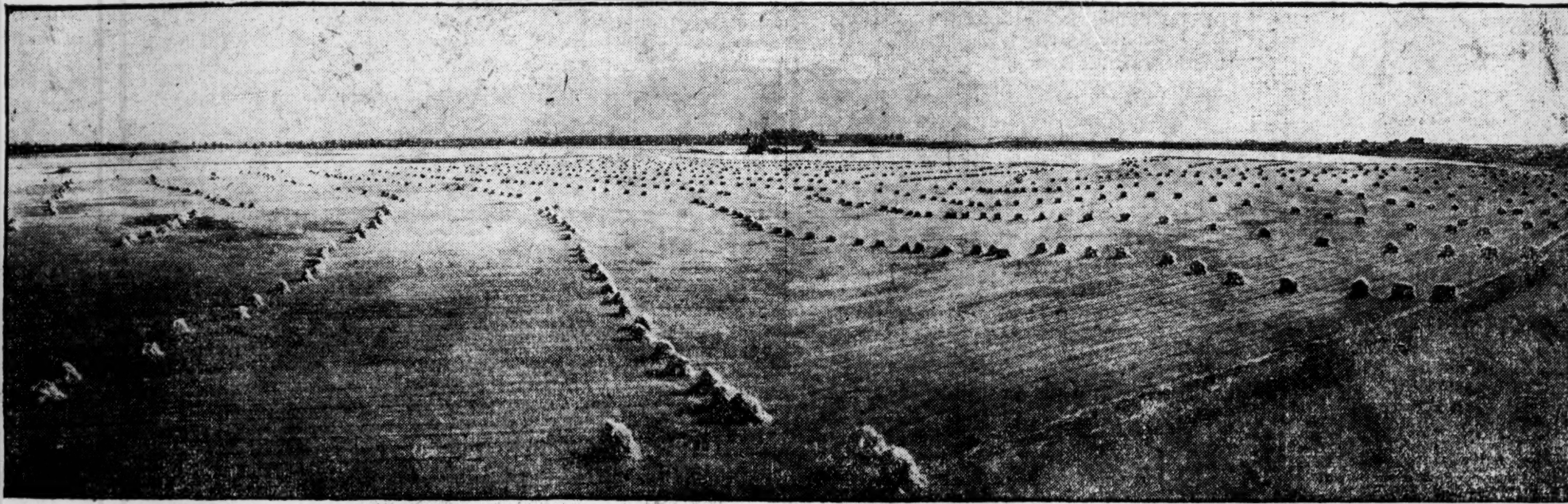
MORE than 2500 miles separate the grain fields of the Northwest from the Atlantic seaboard, but when harvest time sets in, distance becomes obliterated to the extent that millions of dollars of eastern money go to the financing of the western crops. While Chicago, and other money centers nearer the great wheat fields beyond the Alleghenies supply more and more the farmers, grain buyers and railroads with funds with which to move the crops, and Wall street, New York, and State street, Boston, less year by year, these latter are still considered the chief sources from which comes the money for that purpose.

As crops are one of the great basic forms of a nation's wealth, the influence of the size and of the prices obtainable for the crops is felt not only throughout the country but throughout the world. The national treasury of the United States, to bring the matter nearer home, as well as the smallest among country banks sets its wheels in motion that nothing shall hinder the crop moving. Naturally, the great railroads become leading factors in all that has to do with crops. Their prosperity depends primarily on bountiful harvests. In all cases the garnered grain has to be transported longer or shorter distances. The elevator which is to care for the cereals during certain periods, or the steamer which is to carry the grain abroad are usually hundreds of miles from the field.

## This Year's Crop

The meaning of the 1912 wheat crop to trade and finance can be fairly estimated through figures that attribute to

WHERE WHEAT LANDS STRETCH IN UNBROKEN ACRES FAR AS EYE CAN REACH



Grain field in Flathead Valley, Montana, such as contribute a large proportion of the season's freight for the great railroads and present transportation problems that put traffic managers to severe tests

Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma alone a yield of no less than 163,000,000 bushels. "At 92 cents," says the Wall Street Journal, speaking of the millions of bushels of wheat reaching the primary markets from the Northwest, "this crop will be worth \$644,000,000 at Chicago for the balance of the season."

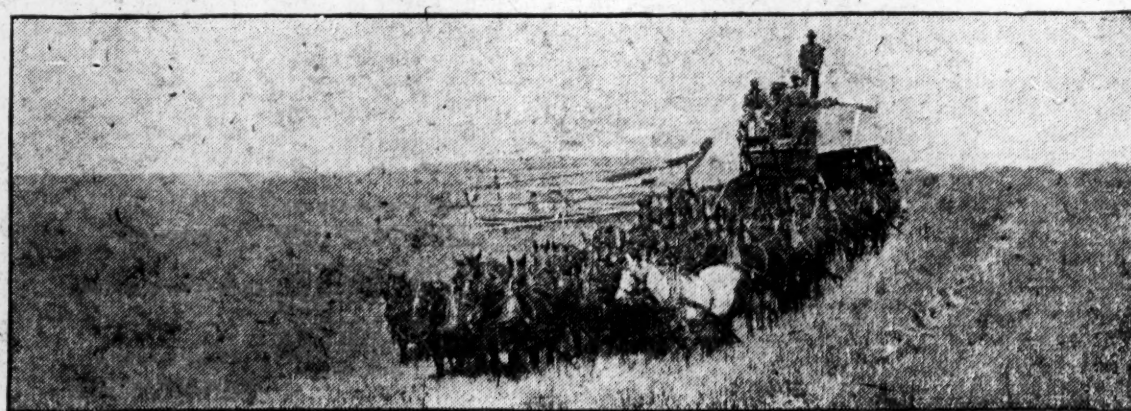
The time for the movement of the crops is one which obliges the bankers of the country to keep close watch of the situation. The interest rates on money have everything to do with money demand and supply. According to the Business Almanac for 1912 "the country banks are allowed to keep one half of their reserves in the New York banks and the interior bank deposits tend to mount up because the interior depositors are allowed good interest on their New York deposits."

The change comes at about harvest time. Then begins the flow westward of currency. The farmers now call upon their local banks for funds with which to garner the crops. Consequently the country banks call in a large part of their deposits and the available supply in the East is curtailed to such an extent that the rates sometimes advance quickly and considerably.

## How Funds Are Used

Speaking about the relationship existing between eastern money and western

## EXAMPLE OF LABOR-SAVING FARM MACHINERY



Monster harvester at work, drawn by herd of horses in grain field near Spokane, Wash.

agriculture one of the leading financiers in Boston said: "It is perhaps not generally known that the flow westward of currency at harvest time and subsequently is not exactly borrowed money, all of it. The United States government allows national banks three reserve centers, New York, Chicago and St. Louis. In these cities other banks are permitted to deposit half of their reserve funds as ordained by law. There are about 20 other cities where one fourth of the reserve funds can be deposited.

"Usually this accommodation through the regulation of the government, makes funds more generally available. There have been times, perhaps, when it worked the other way, but not often.

"This time of the year," the banker continued, "there is a very great demand for currency. During the spring and the previous winter money has kept coming to the East. Conditions are such here that frequently better investments are found for surplus capital. Then comes the harvest season and everywhere in the middle states and the West currency is required. Of course, Chicago and St. Louis and Kansas City, to mention only a few of the great communities, are getting ready to accommodate their customers with cash. And it is because these cities, through their own and other banking houses away from the East, have great sums of money invested with New York, Boston,

Philadelphia and other eastern houses that the call comes for capital. "The present year will require much money to finance the crop. Whether it is to be a bumper crop remains to be seen. Already it is assured that it will be more than ordinary. For our own institution, and I dare say that it applies to most Boston houses, the demand for money is not what used to be the case. But that is easily explained by the increase in local banks in the West and middle West and by the fact that the reserve cities, as already stated, hold the cash until it is wanted."

In many sections of the great grain belts of the United States the check system of paying for cereals is not yet complete. Real money is what the farmer wants and that is the reason why such heavy shipments take place at present. The farmer has hundreds of hands to be paid. He has frequently to prepay freight on his crop when he himself attends to the shipment to the elevator. On the other hand, there are buyers in every grain growing center and usually the buyers are in touch with the nearest bank so that it can finance his account for him. The railroads have their own financial methods and these are usually of a kind that leave little to be desired in so far as systematic work is concerned.

New York remains the money center of the western world. As an indication that the interior banks are beginning to

draw heavily on the New York institutions each advancing week shows more millions of dollars shipped west. It is argued, however, that no better sign exists of the present stability of the money market and of industrial conditions than the fact that the surplus reserve in New York shows little change.

A good deal has been said in financial circles about the West becoming independent of the East in financial matters. There is no doubt that the western institutions, are becoming stronger and stronger. The recent merging of two great Kansas City banks is said to be an indication in this line. At the same time, each year sees a regular outflow from the central reserve cities, and 1912 seems in a fair way to go last year considerably better. The interesting statement is made that last year loans of all the country banks—that is banks outside the cities—stood at \$2,775,000,000. At the present time these bank loans amount to \$2,963,000,000, an advance of \$178,000,000. There has been a great advance in loans and hardly any increase in cash; consequently the banks will have to be active in view of the fact that the crop this year is so much larger than a year ago.

## Transportation

On the score of ample transportation facilities for the crops the railroads face a problem each year more difficult to

solve. Cars are in such demand that the leading lines are sometimes at a loss to know what to do. Equipment companies report that there has been a marked increase in purchases of freight cars during the past 12 months, and it is to be presumed that the harvest of this year will be taken care of. The time is not far back when grain crops were left in the fields because of the inability of the farmers to get them transported. As the country is being opened up and more lines are being built, this difficulty is being met and overcome.

Evidence of what the railroads are doing to facilitate crop moving is furnished by reports from Minneapolis that the lines of the Northwest alone stored 53,000 freight cars to care for the harvest of that section. Traffic officials say that every available side track has been filled with empty cars. For the next 12 months, as a result of the large crop, the heaviest business in the history of the Northwest is expected.

There is no disputing the fact that better financial facilities for the farmer are needed. At a recent conference in Nashville, Tenn., which had to do with rural finance, the statement was made that the farmers of the United States conduct all their business on a capital of not more than \$3,000,000,000. Crop moving funds are vital features of the

Chicago Becoming More and More Money Center for Purpose but Eastern Cities Are Still the Main Source

## BIG YIELD IN SIGHT

entire agricultural scheme. On account of the size of the crop the present year, as well as present prices, farmers find it advisable to send their crops to market as quickly as possible. Getting money from a distance sometimes causes needless delay, they argue.

While export of American grain has dwindled considerably within recent years, it is expected that at the end of the present season there will be a good deal of wheat to ship across the Pacific in the form of flour. But the increase in population has been such that more and more American cereals are absorbed at home, and the farmer does not particularly trouble himself with details as to a more distant market, so long as he gets his due after the season's work is done. For the present it is largely a question of getting the grain off the field, so that the farmer can swell his local bank account.

## PARAGUAY PAPER MONEY INCREASED

By a law promulgated Jan. 12, 1912, the issue of paper money of the republic of Paraguay was increased from 32,500,000 pesos to 65,000,000 pesos, says the Newark (N. J.) News. The Paraguayan paper peso is worth 6½ to 9 cents in American currency, varying with the daily fluctuation of the rate of exchange with Argentine gold.

It is believed that the business of the country can absorb a much larger volume of currency than the amount heretofore in circulation, and that the new emission will not greatly increase the rate of exchange.

The executive authority is authorized to disburse the amount of the new emission in payment of arrears under the national budget and in meeting expenses incurred by the revolution now in progress.

To this end the government has arranged for the deposit of 10,000,000 pesos of the new emission in El Banco de la Republica, of Asuncion, for which it is to receive 500,000 pesos Argentine gold (equal to \$482,500 American currency), or at the exchange rate of one Paraguayan peso for 4.8 cents in American money.

## NEWSPAPER IN INDIAN TONGUE HISTORIC CHEROKEE TREASURE ADVOCATE HAS BEEN SOLD

MUSKOGEE, Ok.—Its rarest historical treasure—the plant of the old Cherokee Advocate, a paper which for half a hundred years was a part of the national life of the Cherokees, was recently sold by that nation.

It was the only newspaper in the world printed in an Indian language, in Indian characters. It was sold as junk because there was no further use for it and no place to store it.

This once powerful agent, now a souvenir, was purchased at public auction by J. S. Holden, editor of the Ft. Gibson Post, more as a matter of sentiment than anything else. He paid \$151 for it, which was more than any one else would bid. Time was when Cherokee politicians would have paid hundreds of times that much merely to have controlled its policy.

The Cherokee Advocate was first published in Neuchotah, Ga., prior to the migration of the Cherokees to Indian Territory in 1836. Elias Boudinot was its first editor. Its mission was to disseminate the teachings of the Bible and further Christianity among the Cherokees.

When the Cherokees moved to Indian

Territory the plant of the Cherokee Advocate was brought along, just as if a part of the records of the nation, but it was not until 1852 that its publication was resumed in the new country. It was published continuously until the civil war, when it again suspended. Then the Cherokee national council raised money for its support.

A number of men, most of them Cherokees, tried to keep the paper going, but it was a costly experiment and all of them failed, to make it a success. It was largely a matter of sentiment with them. The field for a paper of this character has vanished.

The types for the paper were manufactured by a type foundry in Chicago and were very expensive, the molds having to be made especially for this one order.

In order to keep the paper going it was necessary to take young Cherokees and teach them to set type. No one except Cherokees could read the characters, of which there were 86. The Cherokee national council saw to it that there were always as many as four compositors in the nation who could set this type.

## COMPRESSED AIR SHUTS OUT WATER

A method of rendering vessels unsinkable by means of compressed air, applied in such a manner as to plug or shut out the inrush of water through holes in the bottom or sides of the hull, was recently tested out on the battleship North Carolina.

The important feature of the method of applying the compressed air to prevent water from entering the vessel through holes, says Popular Mechanics, is the graduated pressure of air exerted in the compartments surrounding the punctured compartment.

When a hole is punctured in the lower portion of the hull, and the air pressure required by the hydrostatic pressure is exerted to keep the water out, the compartments immediately above and around the punctured compartment are reinforced by a lighter air pressure, and these compartments are in turn supported by applying a still lighter pressure to the next surrounding compartments. This, it is claimed, prevents the straining or buckling of decks, bulkheads, etc.

## CHINESE IN U. S. CALLED PATRIOTS

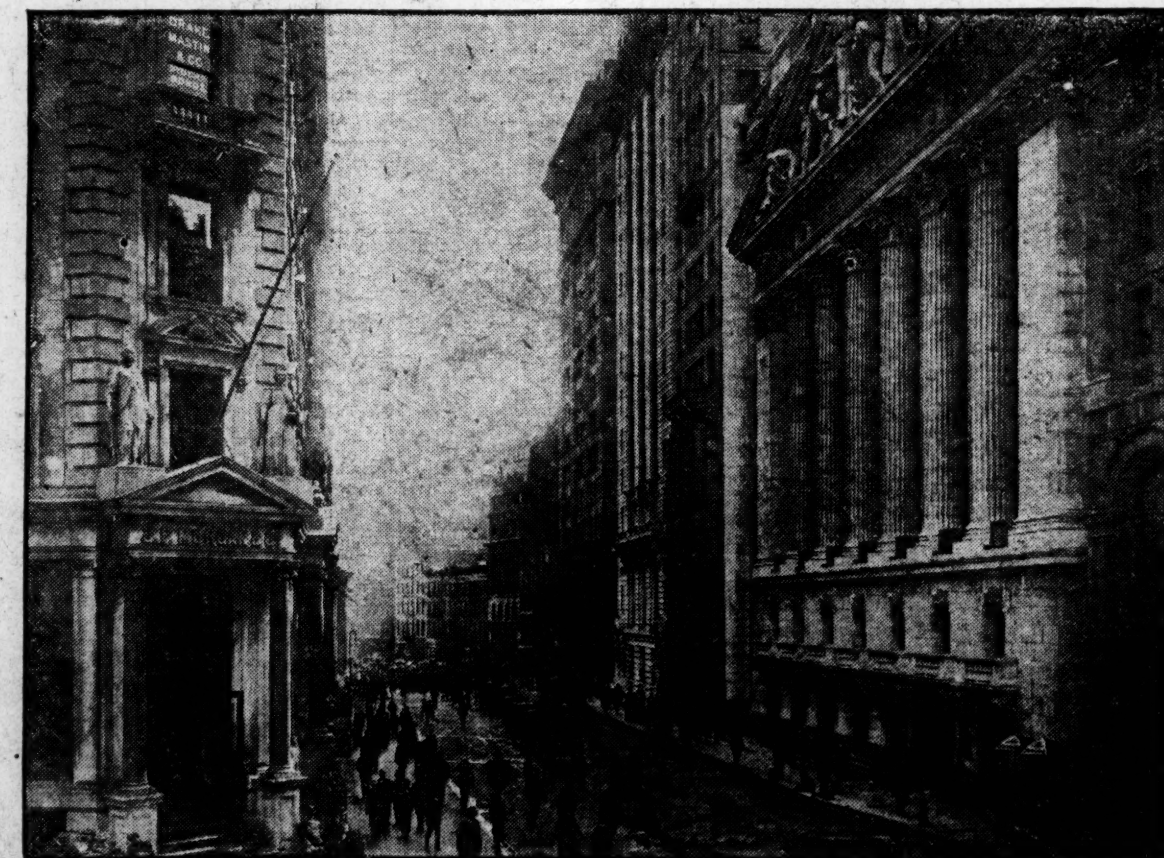
NEW YORK—Gen. Lan Tien Wei, who is in America to try to obtain recognition of the Chinese republic and to investigate certain financial syndicates seeking concessions in China, spoke in glowing terms Thursday of the patriotism of the Chinese merchants and workmen who had left their native land, and particularly those in this country. The general was the guest of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon and many prominent Chinese of this city were present.

The Chinese in America have taught those at home a lesson in patriotism, the general said, the real essence of patriotism being in sacrificing one's wealth and even oneself for his country.

## CANADIAN PREMIER RETURNS

QUEBEC—Premier Robert L. Borden returned to Canada Friday from his official visit to the British Isles, during which he was the recipient of signal honors. The premier was greeted by the citizens of Quebec when he disembarked from the Allan line steamer Victorian.

## IN THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY'S MONEY CENTER



New York stock exchange at right, Broad and Wall streets, in midst of city's financial district where wheat is a big item in business

## MONTREAL DOCKS' GROWTH IN BUSINESS TRANSACTED AND IN MODERN EQUIPMENT

MONTREAL, Que.—Record development in the port of Montreal, both in tonnage and construction, is recorded by the annual report of the harbor commissioners which has just been issued, says the Star.

Notwithstanding the fact that the business in the previous year was the largest in the port's history, that done in 1911 was, it is shown in the report, still greater. The growth of the port in facilities and equipment during the past year has also exceeded in extent the same work done in any single previous year.

It is pointed out by the commissioners that during the past year the official inauguration of the Cunard line service between London and Montreal, calling at Southampton, took place on June 3 with the arrival of the Ascania. A new service of steamships between Montreal, New Zealand and Australia was established last year by the New Zealand S. S. line.

The Toller, the first oil-burning freighter in the American trade, was also added, and the new Allan liner

Seotian and the White Star liner Teutonic were in service throughout the year.

One feature is the statement made in a report on taxation. It is therein pointed out that the annual assessment on the harbor is \$270,608, on a valuation of \$18,612,150. "As the harbor commissioners are only trustees for the Dominion government and the property taxed by the city is the property of the government," reads the report, "there seems to be little justice in the movement to tax Canada's national port."

Regarding the new drydocks, it is stated that constant work was carried out on this project throughout the season. Sixteen and a half acres of reclaimed land were completed, of a total of 30 acres. Foundations for the permanent basin walls were laid on one side, and the approach channelled.

## FIRST RURAL CARRIER QUILTS

BATAVIA, N. Y.—Russell Crosby of Elba, the first rural mail carrier in the United States, having been appointed Oct. 15, 1896, has resigned, to take effect Oct. 1. He is a civil war veteran.

## BASKET MASTS TO BE RETAINED

WASHINGTON—Declaring that the firing tests on the basket mast of the San Marcos did not realize battle conditions, since the target was subjected to a concentrated fire that would not conceivably occur in actual warfare, naval officers express the opinion that the woven wire type of mast will be continued in the navy.

These masts are used to give a commanding position to the officer in charge of the fire control in battle. The plans for the Pennsylvania, the latest battleship, show the woven wire mast larger even than on our present dreadnoughts.

## COL. A. LOUDEN, SNOWDEN

PHILADELPHIA—Col. A. Loudon Snowden, former minister to Spain, Greece and the Balkan States, passed away at his home in Bryn Mawr Friday. Colonel Snowden was at one time superintendent of the mint here, postmaster of Philadelphia, and for many years prominent in city, state and national affairs.

## STEEL IS MADE DIRECT FROM ORE

Tool steel of good quality has been made direct from titaniferous magnetite in recent experiments, the total cost being estimated at two cents a pound, says the Newark (N. J.) News.

The ore contained 51.45 per cent of iron, 7.5 of titanium, 0.12 of nickel and traces of vanadium and sulphur, and the charge was 100 parts of ore, 20 of limestone and 18 of carbon, made into briquettes with molasses and water.

The cylindrical furnace was 18 inches high and 14 inches in diameter, with two lateral graphite electrodes one inch square.

The maximum current was 200 amperes at 110 volts, and sound ingots of three pounds were obtained, though impossible with non-titaniferous ore.

## SUBMARINE WINS RECORD

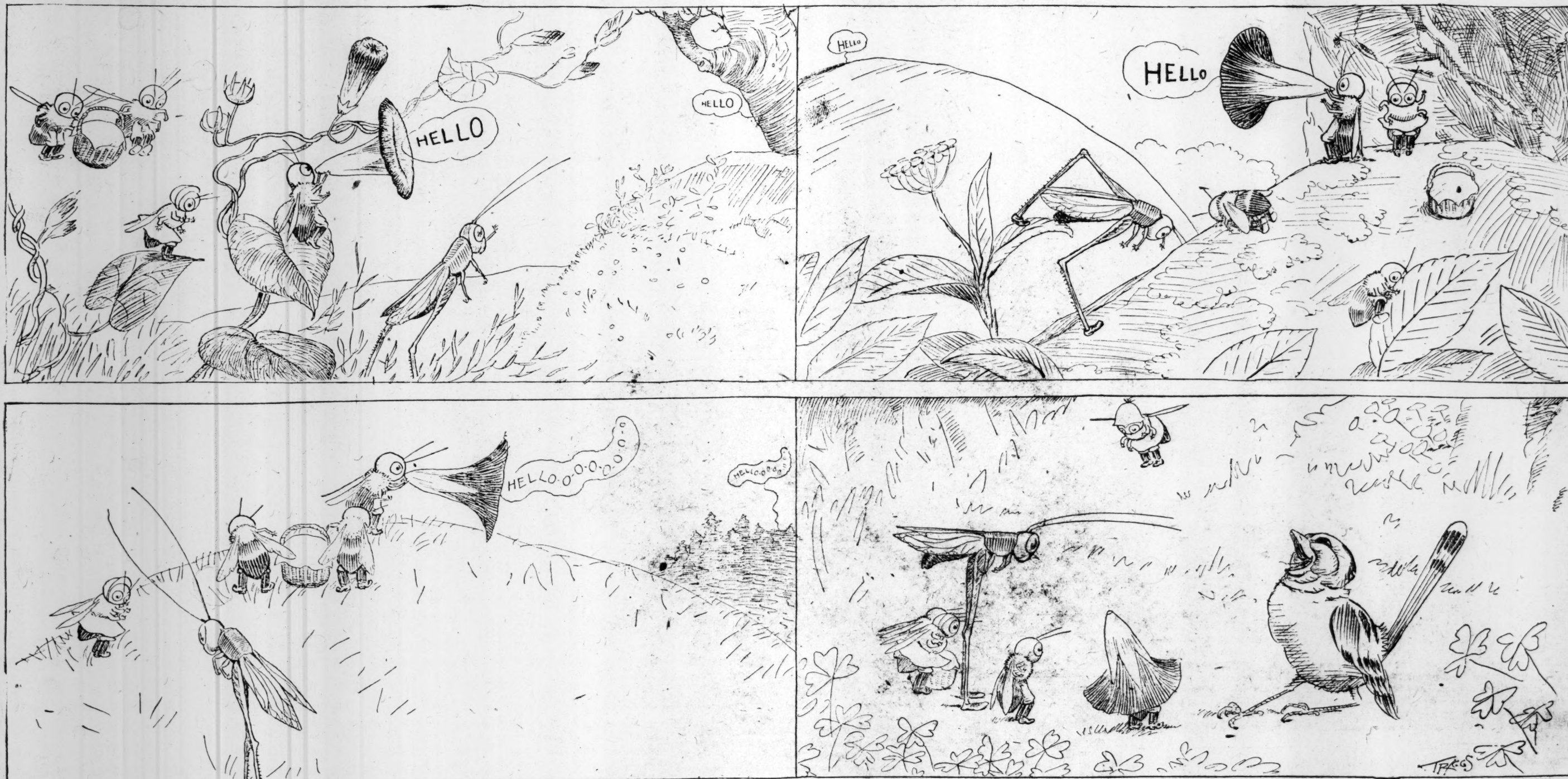
SAN FRANCISCO—Remaining at a depth of 283 feet for 10 minutes in tests at Point Diablo, while cruising at a speed of six knots, the United States navy submarine F-1 won the world's record Friday for diving. Lieut. James B. Howell, with 26 men, handled the ship during the test.



## THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

Sally May, Sam and Hop, Buzz, Busy and Sue,  
Have all started out a good time to pursue;  
To catch it they strangely begin with a pause,  
Of which I'll proceed to explain you the cause.

For counting them up (use your fingers for tally)  
You'll quickly discover they're waiting for Sally;  
And so Sam is sending a hearty "hello,"  
To tell Sally May it is now time to go.

The megaphone message has properly carried  
And reached Sally May where she lazily tarried;  
For there's a "hello" coming out from the tree  
That's shaped just like Sam's, as we plainly can see.

But strangely enough, there's no Sally in sight,  
They come where she called but she's taken her flight;  
When Sam calls again with a vigorous bellow,  
They hear from the hill top an answering "Hello!"

They flit to the hill, but no Sally is there,  
So Sam sends a wavy HELLO-o-o through the air;  
A longer remark, but the very same topic,  
It's mimicked again in a voice microscopic.

A third time they seek for Miss Sally in vain,  
"We never shall find her," cries Susie again; [stammer,  
"Find who?" asks the Blue Bird—(he stops with a  
And hopes that the bees haven't noticed his grammar).

So then they all tell how the naughty Miss May  
Has kept them a-chasing her half of the day;  
She answers their call with the mockingest air,  
But when they go seek her she just isn't there.

Then Bird starts a laughing, he chuckles and chortles,  
He gurgles and (what can we rhyme with but whortles?  
Perhaps he has lunched on the black whortle berry,  
No doubt it is that which has made him so merry).

But Bird soon explains, to the seekers' amaze:  
"You bees have been chasing an ECHO!" he says;  
"And out of the sky, just to prove what I say,  
Behold her descending—the lost Sally May!"

She fell fast asleep in a flower, she explains,  
And begs of the luncheon whatever remains; [pecter  
The bees, feeling cheap, murmur, "Who'd have sus-  
The voice that we heard was just Sammy's reflected?"

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## RELATION OF MOON AND TIDES

IF you have ever lived by the seashore you must have noticed that the tides as they come and go are very irregular. They do not rise to the same height nor fall to the same depth and although they are always a little later every day they are much later on some days than on others. The whole thing looks like a matter of chance, yet we can tell the exact minute that the tide will be high or low, and exactly how high it will rise or fall any day for the next thousand years at any spot on earth.

The men who calculate the tides in advance for the benefit of sailors and others know that the rise and fall of the tides are caused by the attraction of the sun and moon and when these both attract at the same time and in the same direction they can pull much harder than when one is pulling one way and one the other. As astronomers can tell exactly where the sun and moon will be for any time in the future they can also tell when they will pull together to make the high tides.

This attraction is what we call gravity. If you have heard the story of Sir Isaac Newton and the apple you know that he called the force that makes everything attract everything else to it "gravitation," and the bigger the thing the bigger the attraction. The earth being bigger than anything on it attracts everything to its surface, and that is why such a little thing as an apple makes a dive for the earth the moment it lets go of the tree.

Anything bigger than the earth would attract the earth, but the further off it was the weaker would be its pull. Anything nearly as big as the earth and close to it would attract the earth just as the earth would attract it, and it is this mutual attraction that keeps things in their place in the sky. If the sun did not attract the earth the earth would fly off by itself in a straight line. The earth keeps the moon in place the same way.

The moon is not big enough to pull the earth out of its regular path, but it is able to pull anything that it finds lying round loose on the earth if it is big enough. This is what the moon does to the water in the sea. The sun pulls at the sea in the same way, but it is so far off that it cannot pull the sea toward it as much as the moon does, but still it gives it a lift.

Of course you know that when the

moon is on the opposite side of the earth from the sun, rising in the east as the sun sets in the west, we get what we call the full moon, and with it comes a higher tide than for several days before.

When there is no moon, it is because we do not see it because it is on the same side of the earth as the sun, but just as soon as it gets a bit on one side, we see the edges of it and call it the new moon, and notice that it follows the sun into the west at evening.

As the tides are always highest at full moon and new moon we call them spring tides because they seem to spring up toward the moon, but when the moon gets to be half full, or is half gone, it is to one side of the earth.

You might think that as the moon was pulling one way and the sun the other there would be no tide at all, but the moon pulls about two and a half times as strong as the sun, because it is so much nearer to us, and this allows it to give us a little tide, which we call a neap tide, which means nipped, or not allowed to rise to a full height.

Do not run away with the idea that the high water is directly under the moon all the time, because it is not. It takes time for the moon to exert its pull, and on account of the friction of the water on the surface of the earth the top of the tidal wave does not catch up to the attracting moon until some hours after the moon has passed on.

The time that elapses between the passing forward of the moon and the arrival of the high tide varies in different places and is technically known as the "establishment of the port," so the next time you hear or read of that you will know what it means. In the port of New York this time is 8½ hours, says the Sun.

There are some very curious things about the tides. Those that start on the west coast of South America travel always toward the west. The deeper the ocean the faster the tidal waves go, and it takes about 12 hours for it to reach New Zealand. In a day and a quarter it gets to the Cape of Good Hope, where it meets the Atlantic tides from Cape Horn, and together they move toward the United States, which is reached in about 40 hours.

Another very curious thing about the tides is that they always take longer

## WHY?

WHY do some country barns have a small round opening at one end, just below the angle of the gable? This is to allow of the entrance of owls, says the Children's Magazine. Great mischief is done to grain or food stored in barns by rats, and the farmers suffer considerable loss from the raids of these animals; but, as owls live largely on rats and mice, it is a great advantage to the farmer if an owl makes its nest in his barn. The birds pounce upon the rats at night when they are at their damaging work, and so keep down the number of these pests.

## PASS FOR THREE

Nowadays, even animals have to have a pass to enter a country. Did you know that without special permission from Dr. Palmer, chief of the game reservation division of the survey, no animal whether bird or beast, may enter the country? The animals are divided into classes, marked injurious, beneficial or neutral. One day Dr. Palmer received a telegram from El Paso, on the Texas border. It read: "Party wishes to bring in one gray squirrel and two chachalacas." Dr. Palmer at once wired back: "Admit them." So this gave the foreign squirrel and the two little gray birds permission to take up their abode in the United States.—Selected.

## SWIFTEST BIRD

Though the petrel is swift, the frigatebird is far swifter. Seamen generally believe that the frigatebird can start at daybreak with the tradewinds from the coast of Africa and roost the same night upon the American shore. Whether this is a fact has not yet been conclusively determined, but it is certain that this bird is the swiftest of winged creatures, and is able to fly, under favorable conditions, two hundred miles an hour.—Our Dumb Animals.

to run out than to come in, and this difference in time is sometimes made greater by the form of the coast. In Philadelphia, for instance, it takes two hours longer for the tide to go out than for it to come in.

## BOY SCOUTS DOING GOOD WORK

MANY thousand Boy Scouts of America in Pennsylvania are urged to become forest fire fighters. The leaders of the scout movement are cooperating with Robert S. Conklin, commissioner of forestry, and Irvin C. Williams, deputy commissioner of forestry, in their efforts to teach the boys of the state how to put out forest fires and to prevent them. Every boy scout in the state is being sent a pamphlet issued by the department of forestry of Pennsylvania showing the boys "how to do to prevent fires and what to do to extinguish them. It also emphasizes the great loss which carelessness in the use of matches may do in the woods.

Boy scouts of Somerset, Mass., have been doing a distinctive community service in getting after the caterpillars. They have searched the trees, bushes and flower plants for the little creatures that do a great deal of destruction. Boy Scouts of America in Washington are helping the anti-dirt campaign in that city. They are giving time every day in the work of cleaning up vacant lots and yards.

Boy scouts in Petoskey, Mich., have

organized an employment bureau. They agree to supply boys for persons who want wood cut, or any other jobs done.

Charles B. Horton, director of summer schools and camps of the Boy Scouts of America, says:

"The first principle for a scout camp is that every boy will do all he possibly can for himself and consider it a disgrace to have anybody do anything for him that he can do himself.

"The second principle is for the scout to determine to get along with just as few 'bought' things as possible, and he will make for himself everything he can. "The third principle is that the scout will see how much he can do for the camp instead of trying to see how much he can get out of doing.

"A fourth principle is that while the scout wishes to learn all he can of campcraft, woodcraft and scoutcraft, he will determine to be an expert in one thing. Every scout ought to aim to be an all-round scout, but every second-class scout ought to begin to specialize on one subject.

"A fifth principle is that the scout will do all he can to help the fellow."—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

## BUTTERFLIES TRAVEL SOUTH

IF you roam through the country in September or October, you will see large, brown butterflies hovering about the tall, milkweed plants. They have light brown wings dotted with white spots and bordered with a black band. They are called the Monarch, or the milkweed butterfly.

Sometimes, if you peep under a milkweed leaf, you may find a kind of bag hanging down. In this Mrs. Monarch butterfly has laid her eggs. When the little caterpillars come out, they find plenty of food to eat and just the kind they like the best. The caterpillars are greenish-yellow, with two bunches of black hair, like horns, at head and tail, and with black stripes across their bodies. How they do eat—these hungry, greedy creatures! Then they spin a cocoon, which hangs from a twig by a short thread. It is made extra strong, because the wind sometimes blows upon it very hard and rocks this curious

cradle. Some kinds of caterpillars are eaten by birds, but Mrs. Monarch butterfly is safe, because she has a bitter fluid inside of her body which birds do not like.

You have often seen the little birds gather together when frost comes and flock to the South. Did you know that butterflies do this? If you see 10 or 12 Monarch butterflies flitting about together, you may be quite sure they are getting ready to fly South. Sometimes they wait too long. A heavy frost comes and the pretty-winged creatures never reach the southland. But most of them start in time and journey a great way.

The caterpillars, too, take very long journeys in a most curious manner. The butterfly often lays her eggs in hay or weeds, which are put up in bales. These are sent away in steamers, which go across the ocean to far-distant lands. So, when the caterpillars hatch, they find themselves in England or Australia or the Philippine islands.—Dew Drops.

## FLOWERS LEAP OUT OF TOPS

A JAPANESE student was showing a group of Americans what he could do in the way of top-spinning. He took up a big, yellow top shaped like a chrysanthemum, wrapped a silk cord about it and threw it down. It spun beautifully, this huge flower, and out of it, all of a sudden, a half-dozen smaller flowers leaped and spun in their turn about their floor.

"A chrysanthemum top," said the young man. "Here is a bird top." He corded and threw down a top that resembled a bird. This top, as it spun, opened and closed its wings, and made long leaps to left and right in imitation of a bird flight. The Japanese student wound a red top as big as his head and hurled it violently straight at one of the guests. It shot through the air till it was within a few inches of the frightened young man's face, and then, as though by magic, turned and darted back again, and the student caught it on his palm and held it there, still spinning.

"This is a boomerang top," said the young man. "And again he threw it across the room,

and again it shot back still spinning, to his hand.

The young man now set going simultaneously a dozen small tops of red and yellow and green paper. They looked plain and commonplace as they spun, but suddenly they began to open out, and became a ladder, another a lantern, a third a ship, a fourth a branch of cherry blossoms, and so on.—Selected.

## GOOD MEMORY

In order to test its memory, an elephant was once commanded to do tricks it had not rehearsed for 23 years. The animal did not make a mistake.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## WHICH ONE?

"Edward," said the teacher, "you have spelled the word rabbit with two t's. You must leave one of them out."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Edward; "which one?"—Minneapolis Tribune.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## DICKY SHOW A LIGHT

THIS game is played in the open air after dark. "Dicky" carries a bull's-eye lantern, the light of which he hides with his hand, or a shade, until some distance from the other players. He then suddenly shows the bull's-eye and the others dart off in its direction to capture him. But the light is hidden again and Dicky slips quietly away in the dark and shows the bright beam just where no one expects it to see it. In this way the chase is kept up for some time, for the more silent Dicky is, the better his chances of escape, while those who would catch him should be silent too.—Children's Encyclopedia.

## EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

One player takes a handkerchief and unexpectedly throwing it at

another, calls out, "Europe," "Asia" or "Africa," whichever he chooses, then counting 10 as rapidly as possible. The person at whom the handkerchief is thrown must name some person or thing in or from the country called before 10 is counted, or must pay a forfeit. The players will often find it difficult to get their answers out in time, especially if the person with the handkerchief looks at one and throws at another.

## CHANGE SEATS

As many seats as players save one. He who has no seat stands in the center repeating the words "Change seats."—"Change seats." All are on the alert to observe when he adds, "The King's come," when all change seats, and he must try to get one. If he should say, "The King has not come," the seats must be kept.—Sacramento Union.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## CAMERA CONTEST

IN Utah where the people live at an average elevation of about 4500 feet above sea level, there are always familiar mountains in every direction. However, it is very unusual for little folks to get up into these mountains very far, as the roads and trails that lead to the mining camps and summer resorts never get one very near to the tops of the highest mountains, and only older persons are able, as a rule, to go far up over the rough sides of the Wasatch peaks to where the neighboring states may be seen.

Therefore, when Master John Winston Alter, of Salt Lake City, Utah, only 7 years old, reached the rocky eminence shown in the accompanying photograph, which, according to the barometer, is 10,100 feet above sea level, and located near the top of Fish Lake plateau in central Utah, 200 miles from Salt Lake City, he was quite naturally a proud and happy boy.

His mother and father piloted him on the trip, but they did not have to carry him a step, nor lift him over a single cliff, even though the journey from the vacation camp at Fish Lake was about eight miles, with a climb of about 1700 feet up and down again.

From the rocky point where John Winston stood he could see plainly from 40 to 60 miles in several directions, right over the tops of most of the main mountain ranges. Not the least of his pleasure, however, was the interesting journey up over the densely-forested mountainside, where he followed a great part of the way, on a trail used by deer and other wild animals, and where he was always spying out the nests of the wild birds, the young birds clinging clumsily to the limbs and running awkwardly on the ground, and peering fearfully into the temporarily vacated coyote dens under the lava rocks.

The picture was sent by J. Cecil Alter, to whom goes this week's award. Honorable mention: Maud Mills, Redlands, Cal.; Olive Lacey, Chicago; Helen M. Mahar, Cumberland Center, Me.; Amy B. McDermid, Currie, Nev.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be



SALT LAKE CITY BOY

One mile up from home and 10,100 feet above sea level on Fish Lake plateau

historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## WHAT MAY BE SEEN IN YOSEMITE

THE everyday sights and scenes of the Yosemite are so indescribably wonderful and beautiful that the more one sees them the greater the desire to go and go again.

A little sketch of the outlook from the Glacier Point hotel-veranda is given for those who have not stood in silent awe before that living picture, says a Monitor reader. This viewpoint overlooks the whole upper end of the valley, stretching away from a sheer drop of over 3000 feet from where you stand. The picture is nobly framed by that magnificent column, South Dome, rising 5000 feet from the floor of the valley on the left, while on the right just back of the nearly 3000-foot perpendicular Panorama cliff stands Mt. Starr King, rising to an even height with South Dome. In the background as far as the eye can range, is the white crest of the high Sierras. In the foreground are splendid views of both Vernal and Nevada falls, and the foaming

rock-bound Merced river—a picture of grandeur, and Sierra beauty all its own. This is an outline of any day's view—different each day and each hour in the varying lights and shadows.

One afternoon we had watched a cloud-burst gather on the opposite side over Clouds Rest. The black clouds descended over South Dome into the valley. All at once the smooth dome was streaked with narrow bands of silver. They were the rivulets coursing down over the bald crown from the deluge of waters.

Added to this Yosemite picture was a rainbow, one end poised on the summit of South Dome, and the other resting on the crest of Mt. Starr King, a three-mile span, faultlessly and symmetrically placed. The bow was not single nor even of three rings, but consisted of five brilliant concentric rings, arching that scene with prismatic light. It remained clear and distinct an hour before fading from sight.

## DROPS OF WATER BUILD STONES

CONSTANT dropping wears away a stone, says an old proverb. But constant dropping may actually make a stone, as many a traveler in caves has seen.

There is a sense in which it may be said that stones grow, because there is no doubt at all that they do not always remain the same size, but sometimes increase. One of the best examples of this kind of growth in stones is to be found in many caves in different parts of the world, where there occur those beautiful formation known as stalactites and stalagmites, says the Children's Magazine. A stalactite is a mass of limestone hanging down from the roof of a cavern. It is produced by the continual dropping of water coming through a crack in the roof of the cave, and containing dissolved in it, a large quantity of carbonate of lime. The continual dropping of this lime water leaves some of the solid lime behind, and as this goes on the mass gets larger and larger until we have an actual cone formed, and this substance is the stalactite.

Now this is a stone, and in one sense of the word we may say that it has grown. But the process does not end there. The water trickles over this stalactite and runs down to the point of the cone, and then drops on to the floor or the cave beneath. There it begins to form another mass of stone, also composed of carbonate of lime. But in this case the formation—or the growth, as we may call it—is upward, not downward. It takes the shape also of a cone, but the cone pointing up toward the roof, the thick end being the base of the cone and resting on the floor.

This stony growth rising gradually from the floor of the cave is called a stalagmite, so that by this process of

lime-water dropping through the rocks two stones have actually grown, the one pointing down and the other pointing up. If this process goes on for a very long time, during which the stalactite is growing downward and the stalagmite is growing upward, the time must come when the two points will meet, somewhere half way between the roof and the floor. That is what does happen, and when it does happen the lime water trickles down this solid column, and more and more lime is deposited on it, so that the pillar of stone becomes thicker and thicker, and we may say that there is an example of a mass of stone which has gradually grown.

## TESTS IN FIGURES

The London county council has been inquiring into the subject of whether boys or girls are best at mathematics, writes a Monitor contributor. An examination of arithmetic was held in five London county schools, in each of which the boys and girls receive equal advantages. In each school the girls were behind the boys in problem work. In a set of questions given to the mixed schools only, and involving accurate working according to rules, the girls showed a slight superiority. The evidence coming from training colleges attended by men and women was unanimous in favor of the men. In English composition the girls appear to be in front of the boys.

## OCEAN QUERY

A man born in New York and speaking to a friend in New York said: "I have crossed the Atlantic ocean three times." How could that be?

He went around the world once.—New York World

## THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests

## BRITISH COMPETITION

THE competition organized by the Junior Philatelist Society for making recommendations or actual designs for the improvement of the English penny stamp has closed. The competition was open to artists from any part of the world and hundreds of designs have been received, some of them by eminent artists, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The society's object was to provide an approved design for the new stamp which the postal authorities have declared will be issued.

It is somewhat in the nature of a disappointment to the members of the society and to the competitors to find that a design for the new stamp has already been approved by the King and that this new stamp will be in public use immediately. It is even now hoped that if, at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, to be held at the Horticultural hall in October, the society's design wins general approval, it may still be adopted by the postmaster-general. The hope, however, is a slight one. Should the society's design take the place of that of the newly accepted stamp, the country will have had three penny stamps of different designs within barely three years of King George's accession.

The exhibition at the Horticultural hall promises to be an extremely interesting one, for all the designs sent in to the Philatelist society will be on view, and the design which wins the first prize will be printed on proper gummed paper and perforated in view of the public. It is expected that during the six days of the exhibition two million stamps will be printed.

## NEW BRITISH TWO-PENNY STAMP

The general postoffice has issued a new 2d. stamp, says a London special to the Monitor. Although rarely used by the general public, except for 8-oz. letters, for magazines, or for bundles of newspapers, the stamp is a favorite among collectors. The new stamp is of a pale orange color, with an excellently engraved likeness of the King, copied from the head designed by Bertram McKennal for his majesty's profile on the new coinage. The head of the King is enclosed in an oak and laurel bordered oval, surmounted by a crown. To philatelists the chief interest of the new stamp lies in the fact that a new watermark has been introduced, consisting of the letters G. R. and a small crown repeated twice, instead of the large imperial crown with which all collectors of stamps are so familiar.

## WHAT TO DO WITH DUPLICATES

One of the constantly recurring questions among stamp collectors is: "What shall I do with my duplicates? The plan I have followed for years as most satisfactory to myself is this, writes L. G. Dorpat:

First, I assort my stamps, picking out shades and other minor varieties for my collection. Anything peculiar, including pairs, strips and blocks, plate numbers, unusual cancellations, I lay aside for my collection, or for future reference.

Even uncanceled stamps bought at the postoffice of these countries during the year of issue, and which can be distinguished from those printed after the regular issue had been demoted, are looked upon as scarce on account of the sale of the remainders.

As stated above there are but four

Those of which I have less than 50 of each kind, I assort by countries keeping the stamps of each country or issue in a match box or an envelope with a damaged copy on the outside to facilitate finding the stamps of any country or issue desired.

An exception to the last named rule I make in the case of stamps of which I have less than 5 or 10 from the same country. These I assort according to catalog value, putting the one-centers all into one box or other receptacle, the two-centers into another and so on up to 10-centers. Stamps of higher catalog value I put in a Gremmel's pocket-stock-book.

As frequent requests are received for exchange I have provided myself with about 12 to 20 approval books, each of which holds 100 to 120, or double that number of stamps. One book I fill with stamps cataloging 1 cent each, the next with stamps at 2 cents each, and so forth up to 10 cents, whilst the higher priced ones are all put into one or two books.

If any one wants to exchange with me, I send him a number of these books, and the spaces he empties I refill from my stock on return of the books, trying to keep the stamps of the same country together as much as possible, on the pages as well as in the same book, because this facilitates the comparison with a collection.

Sometimes I also exchange in bulk, particularly with foreign collectors, I sending them 50 or 100 varieties of any specially designated countries, while they send me an equal number from countries of which I am short.—Best Stamp & Post Card Exchange.

## THE SEEBECK GROUP

About the year 1890 Mr. Seebeck, then manager for the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York, entered into an agreement with certain of the Central American republics for furnishing them postage stamps; other countries followed, till at one time or another, between the years 1890 and 1898, he had entered into similar arrangements with four countries—three in Central America and one in South America, writes Al. de la Torre Bueno in Mekeels.

The arrangements which Mr. Seebeck or his agents made with these countries were, broadly speaking, on the following lines: Mr. Seebeck was to furnish a new issue of stamps each year free and in consideration for this service he was to receive all the remainders and besides retain the plates and enjoy the privilege, after the lapse of the year of issue and of the consequent demonetization of the stamps, of reprinting same and selling these reprints and remainders to collectors and dealers. This naturally gave these countries a philatelic black eye, as these "Seebeck" stamps, as the stamps issued under these contracts became, were considered nothing more nor less than waste paper, except such as had been sold and postally used during the year of issue.

Even uncanceled stamps bought at the postoffice of these countries during the year of issue, and which can be distinguished from those printed after the regular issue had been demoted, are looked upon as scarce on account of the sale of the remainders.

As stated above there are but four

countries in all South and Central America—one, Ecuador, in South America and three, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, in Central America—which rightly belong to the "Seebeck" group.

## AUSTRALIAN MISPRINTS

At the present time, the stamps of the Australian commonwealth are printed in two centers, those of N. S. W. and Queensland in Sydney, while Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, West Australia and Papua are printed in Melbourne. In the latter case the result is that these stamps comprising almost every shape and size, sometimes get perforated by the wrong machine or printed on the wrong paper and varieties appear which gladden the heart of the specialist and generally return big profits to some finder, says a correspondent of Mekeels. A splendid opportunity exists for replacing this state of chaos, by a regular uniform issue, and whether the design is artistic or not is a small matter compared with the importance of a uniform, continuous issue which should be brought out without delay, especially as the old designs still sold in each state, are available for postage in any part of the commonwealth.

## SIMPLY IMITATIONS

A class of stamps frequently referred to as reprints are correctly speaking nothing of the sort but simply imitations. These have been brought about by the fact that on one or two occasions when a government has wanted to reprint some of its early stamps the original plate or dies could not be found, having been lost or destroyed. Fresh dies and plates have then been made and though these were skillfully copied from the original designs there are generally small points of difference that have been detected by sharp-eyed philatelists, writes Bertram W. H. Poole. The so-called reprints of the 1847 stamps of the United States are a case in point. Though these are clever copies of the originals as they were printed from new dies and plates they are not reprints at all but "government imitations."

## SWISS FETE CARD

Mekeels notes a new card just received from Switzerland, apparently issued in honor of the national holiday, Aug. 1, for the benefit of the Red Cross. The inscriptions on the face are printed in three languages German, French and Italian, the principal lines, freely translated, reading: "Card for the National Fete," and "For the Benefit of the Red Cross." On the reverse is shown a man waving the Swiss standard, printed in colors. The stamp is the current 5c, though the card had to have extra postage. Opposite the stamp is a large Greek cross with "1912" in the center. The date is also printed in the three languages.

## ISSUED BY PRIVATE CARRIERS

What are known to collectors as "local stamps" are stamps that were issued by private carriers, as express companies and the like, previous to the enactment and enforcement of laws that gave to the government the monopoly of the postal business. Some of these stamps are rare enough to be of considerable value.—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

## SIX-PENNY BROWN

The Australian Philatelist says that a few sheets of the 6d. King Edward stamp for New Zealand were printed in the color of the 5d. brown.

## CURFEW BELL CARRIED BY A DOG

ONE day, while playing quietly by himself, Ralph overheard mother and father talking about something they called "curfew." He wondered what it meant. Father said: "I think it is a very good plan to have a curfew bell in a town; the people are sure to be better for it, especially the boys and girls." Mother quite agreed with father.

Some time after that, Ralph heard father tell mother that he had decided to move to another town. Mother asked some questions about it, and he said: "One thing that I like especially about the town is its curfew bell."

"I'm glad of that," mother said. Ralph made up his mind to ask mother the very next day what a curfew bell was; he had asked several boys, but they did not know, and he had tried to imagine what it was.

When he asked, mother told him that the curfew comes from two French words meaning to cover the fire, because a long time ago in England a bell was rung every evening between 8 and 9 o'clock to let the people know that all the fires and lights must be put out, the houses being all made of wood and liable to be burned if the people were careless; hence this rule had been made. After a while this custom was abolished, but in many places now the curfew bell is used as a means of keeping children off the streets in the evening. When the bell rings all children must go in their houses.

"I once heard of a man in Switzerland," mother said, "who loved children very much; he hated to think of their being on the streets at night exposed to harm, so every night at 8 he would tie a large bell around the neck of his Newfoundland dog, and together the two would march through the village streets;

and when the children heard the bell they knew the bellman was coming, and they must go in. They all grew to love the good man and his dog, and always heeded their warning."

The puzzled look left Ralph's face, and he was eager to get to the new home to hear the wonderful bell.—Gene Howard in Our Little Ones.

## MEXICAN CANDY

Two cupsful of Cuban sugar, one cupful of milk, one cupful of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of laundry starch, two cupsful of nuts and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Boil sugar and milk until it will form a soft ball when dropped in water. Add the starch dissolved in a little cold water. When it will form a hard ball, add the butter, vanilla and nuts. Beat until nearly cold and pour on a plate. Slice when cold.—Delineator.

## STICK TO YOUR JOB

Farm and Fireside offers the following advice to farmers' boys:

"No boy or man will ever be a success if he drops a plan or quits work on anything before he has brought it to a successful end. True success in life is simply the leaving of no job unfinished. When a boy, I hated to leave a job half done and then go back to finish it. Learn to plan every detail first, then carry each step to a successful finish."

## ONLY ONE GIRL

Elizabeth, Betsy and Bess went walking in sunshiny weather; Upon a tree, in a lane, Two apples were hanging together.

Elizabeth, Betsy and Bess, They each picked an apple and ate it; But still there was one apple left; If you know the reason, just state it.—Olive Plants.

## STRENGTH OF A SPIDER'S WEB

THE strength of the spider and of the materials it employs is something almost incomprehensible, when the size of the insect and the thickness of his thread are taken into account, says the New York Press. Recent experiments have shown that a single thread of a web made by a spider supported endwise a weight 74 times the weight of the spider itself.

When, therefore, a spider spins a web to let himself down from the ceiling, or from the branch of a tree, and we see

him descending without perceiving his thread at all, we may be perfectly sure that he is not only in no danger of falling, but that he could carry 73 other spiders down with him on his invisible rope. Knowing this fact with reference to a single thread, we need not be surprised that the threads of a web, interwoven and reinforced one by another, have a very considerable strength, and are able to hold bees and wasps, themselves very powerful in proportion to their size, and to bend without breaking under a weight of dew or rain.

## EGYPT INVADED BY BOY SCOUTS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Recruit of boy scouts in Alexandria making promise with uplifted hand

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL'S boy scouts are rapidly spreading all over the world, and here in Egypt the movement has recently made a start, says a contributor to the Monitor. The membership is confined, at present, to British boys, of whom there are not very many available for the reason that many are sent to Great Britain to school. A commencement was made only a few months ago when Lord Kitchener consented to be the patron of the local association and an influential and useful committee was formed in Alexandria to further the interests of the movement. In Alexandria about 25 scouts are enrolled, forming three "patrols"—the unit of the movement—rejoicing severally in

the titles of "Fox," "Otter" and "Kangaroo." The outskirts of Alexandria furnish capital places for waste ground broken up by holes, mounds, old buildings and even catacombs. Ruins of old civilizations, 100, 1000 and even several thousand years ago, abound and recall the days when French, Roman, Greek or ancient Egyptian influence was supreme in the land.

In swimming the scouts have already shown themselves efficient, for, in a recent competition with the Alexandria Swimming Club, the former won the team race and held their own in the water polo match, the result being a draw.

## CHILDREN LOVE A GARDEN FETE

FROM the time of the first peeping crocus until the last leaves of autumn sway on the trees there is no way to entertain children so delightful and wholly charming as the garden party. Sometimes it is possible to obtain the services of a kindergarten teacher to plan and arrange the games for the afternoon, and also to superintend them, which will more than repay the hostess to do.

An invitation on fancy notepaper is the beginning of interest to a child, and has far more value in their eyes than the most formal note on most exquisite plain paper could ever have. If the exact hours for arrival and departure are stated on it, it will also save much confusion.

No game should be continued for too long a while, for little tots soon weary of one thing—endless variety is the source of their joy, and also much activity.

Tableaux, because they make a demand for some to sit still and "be audience," are not unlimited pleasure, as a rule; a good game to begin with is soap bubbles, and for this provide a quantity of extra pipes, lest some break, so the merriment need not cease; and several bowls of soapy water. Colored ribbons tied about the handles of the pipes make them more than ever gay and treasured.

And if one's grounds are extensive, to divide them off with ribbon streamers lends the same gay prettiness, and is really very practical, for different games are played within each division, and preparations are much more easily made for the afternoon and held to, in this way.

For the afternoon hours Japanese lanterns have small decorative value; but the Japanese parasols of paper can be used in their place with excellent effect; tall poles set at regular intervals united by streamers of paper or ribbon, and with swinging baskets of blossoms pendant from the ribbons, may mark the path to where the little hostess, or, perhaps, host, will receive the guests.

Let there be any and every evidence of unusual gaiety that may be contrived and thought about, for all these little items make the sum of a merry day; in a child's eyes it is the very trifles

that make a party, says the New York Times.

"Ring Toss" is another game that should be on the list, for it is a favorite with the little tots at all ages.

Probably "Stars and Stripes" satisfies the children in their desire for a romp. This is played by choosing two leaders, who choose sides; then there is a line marked off on the lawn, and some distance from the line, on either side, there is an American flag thrust into the ground; it then becomes the object of the opposing "armies" to capture each other's flag. If the captor can be tagged, he is counted out of the game, but when the flag can be carried over the line of the "enemy," and within the line of defense by any one quick enough and swift enough to get it there, the game is declared to be won by that side.

If this seems too difficult to please the children, then the old-fashioned game of "Pass in the Corner" may be substituted. Whatever is to be played should be decided on beforehand, for it keeps the time from dragging.

A "Punch and Judy" show makes a rest for every one, or a conjuror with some queer tricks amuses and gives the same opportunities for sitting still a while.

And then will come "the best part of all"—as the children say—the refreshments, which nature serves out of doors, perhaps under the trees at small tables if the shade is deep; or in a marquee, or perhaps in a natural arbor should there be one.

Lemonade in plentiful quantity should be provided, and sandwiches, little cakes of every simple kind, and, of course, ice cream. If the ice cream seems extravagant, it will be found that the caterer has many tiny molds, so that many portions can be served from even a quart of ice cream. Bonbons should not be forgotten, and the queer little motto papers, which have been ignored for years and years, if wrapped about them will enhance the value of the candies to the children. Tartan bags of all colors, if filled with confectioner's paraffine paper, are also very pretty for the bonbons, and snapping noises will give another opportunity for frolic.

Such a garden party may be given without music, if one chooses, but, of course, children always like music where it can be had.

## SAND BUILDERS' COMPETITION

ABOUT 150 children of all ages engaged in a sand-building competition at Boscombe, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. This competition, which is an annual one, has been organized by Councillor H. Ebben and a local committee.

There were four classes, and in the section for family groups, Gordon Quick and Mabel Barnes gained the first prize, whilst the second prize went to Kenneth Robertson and Alfred Alexander for a model of a motor car.

In the class for young people over 14 and under 18 the first prize in the boys' division was awarded to Mason for a design of St. George and the dragon. In the first division for girls Miss Brooks gained the first prize for a model representing a house and garden.

In the class for children of 10 to 14 years prizes were given for a figure of Baby Jumbo, for a battleship and for a scenic railway.

## LITTLE PROBLEM

No. 30. Hicks walked 117 miles, beginning on Sunday morning and finishing on Monday evening the following week. He walked each day one mile farther than the day before. How many miles did he walk each day?

Answer to Little Problem No. 29. The word "untied," which is "untied" with the two middle letters changed.

## MAKING A BOX

First an upright line you see, Then two crooks, and that is B; Next an oval, made just so, Like an egg and that is O; One line slants across another, And there is X, without much bother; So without hammer, nail or knocks, I've made a very handsome box.

—Selected.







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We now have on hand a lot of fancy mixed two-tone heavy diagonals and looklike cloth, many of which are direct importations same as we will use later in our \$25 suits, that we are making to order for \$18.00, with Skinner satin lining. Also some new heavy coatings suitable for Autumn wear, \$12.00 up.

These prices are only good until Sept. 15. We hope to have many new models in our showroom to help give you an idea of what is new and novel. Designed and fitted to your figure.

**CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES**

**Developing and Printing**

The most important part of picture taking is the developing. If this is properly done your pictures will certainly be satisfactory.

Our method and equipment for doing this work is the best that can be obtained.

Printing is done on paper best suited to individual negatives by competent men and at moderate prices.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

**RALPH HARRIS & COMPANY**

26-30 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

**MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS**

**CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.**

66 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

**MUSIC**

Publishers, Importers, Dealers

A large stock of the best editions; superior service. A specialty is made of the educational lines of music.

Teachers, the musical profession in general, and the music buying public will please write for catalogues and terms.

**EUROPEAN ADVERTISING**

**MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS**

**The Goodrich Methods in Europe.**

**ALFRED J. GOODRICH**

**FLORENCE A. GOODRICH**

4 SQUARE SAINT FERDINAND, PARIS (in Switzerland during Aug. and Sept.)

**DRESSMAKING—LONDON**

DRESS AGENCY—Model costumes, etc.; bargains; superior cut garments purchased; special prices. 147A Park Mansions Arcade, facing Knightsbridge Tube.

**MAXWELL'S**

**HAT \$5 SHOP**

LADIES' HATTER

30 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

UP ONE FLIGHT.

**MRS. J. B. MORRILL**

CORSET MAKER

FIGURE MOULDING

29 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

**PLUMBING**

**GEORGE & GOUDY**

SUCCESSORS TO PAINE BROTHERS

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, STOVE AND FURNACE WORK

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER**

**The Velvet Powder**

YOUR Teeth and the Children's require a powder of smooth texture.

**Burrill's**

is prepared with extreme care. It contains no grit, pumice or deleterious substances.

The taste is delightful and lingers for hours.

It is indeed a perfect tooth powder.

Remember the name

**BURRILL'S**

Sold Everywhere for 25c

Guaranteed by

**New England Laboratory Co.**

LYNN, MASS.

**ALADDIN**

Little rubbing brings magic results.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**

**Long**

41 Summer St. BOSTON

**JEWELER**

**Cross and Crown Jewelry**

SEND FOR CATALOG

**Human Hair Goods**

Switches, strictly first quality, from \$8 to \$10.

Switches, second quality, from \$5 to \$8.

Puffs from \$25 to \$2

each. Transformations from \$2 to \$20 each.

Combs from \$1.50

to \$10 each. Ladies' half and full wigs, gentlemen's wigs and toupees at reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited.

H. C. BECKNER, 149 Tremont St., Boston. Room 301, New Lawrence Bldg. Phone Oxford 1277-J.

**THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE**

81 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

Tel. Haymarket 3739.

Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

**MAXWELL'S**

**HAT \$5 SHOP**

LADIES' HATTER

30 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

UP ONE FLIGHT.

**MRS. J. B. MORRILL**

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**PLUMBING**

**GEORGE & GOUDY**

SUCCESSORS TO PAINE BROTHERS

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, STOVE AND FURNACE WORK

Dealers in Stoves, Furnaces and Kitchen

3 HARVARD SQ., BROOKLINE

Telephone Brookline 715

**McMAHON & JAUQUES**

Plumbers and Steam Fitters

Established 1898

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

Tel. 420 B. B.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**MEMORIZE THIS TRADE MARK**



**BOSTON**

**Crystal Gelatine**

We guarantee that the making of gelatine, of which the contents of this package is a part, is examined by Samuel Scott, Director of the Boston Chemical Laboratory, and that it is clean, wholesome, pure and free from obnoxious organisms.

Each Package is Guaranteed to Make TWO FULL QUARTS OF JELLY.

Full Size Package FREE For Your Grocer's Name and Address.

**CRYSTAL GELATINE CO.**

BOSTON, MASS.

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BOSTON, MASS.

**CRYSTAL GELATINE CO.**







## TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

## Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## HOTEL CHARLESVIEW

## 536 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

## FINEST LOCATED APARTMENTS IN BOSTON

Suites of one to five rooms, with kitchenette and bath, modern in every respect, electric elevator, vacuum cleaning system, etc., for rent only to persons of the most respectable class and highest references.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO OWNERS

J. Sumner Draper & Mark Temple Dowling  
16 State St. Tel. Main 3756

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## ROOMS

## HALLS TO LET

## TO LET

## ST. JAMES HALL

Formerly Chickering Hall.  
For Concerts, Parties, Recitals, Etc. Apply at Box Office, Huntington and Mass. Ave.

## FACTORIES

**FACTORY BUILDING TO LET.**  
THREE STORIES, 12,000 feet of floor space; heavily timbered; a fine store room on fourth floor; lifting gear to take heavy weights to each floor; great office on each floor; electric lights, water supply; property located on what adjoining Eastern Steamship Co. wharf, with plenty of water for shipping by vessels or steamers; on line of Maine Central R. R. track and electric road. Owner will make any alterations required by tenant; no labor troubles in this section. For particulars address HENRY W. HOWARD, Bath, Maine.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**An Exceptional Opportunity**  
to ambitious, energetic men with small capital in each state; secure general agents for the sale of the highest grade bellows hand vacuum carpet cleaner on the market; easy seller; representative may reasonably expect to clear \$100.00 up per month; state right free to man big enough to handle it. Write today for particulars and territory you can handle. Address: AXLEY MANUFACTURING CO., 32 N. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE in Fitchburg, Mass.—A fine business, shoes, men's furnishings, etc.; books show \$25,000 sales a year; small expenses; low rent with lease; only reason for selling, moving West. For further particulars address THE FITCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, Fitchburg, Mass.**

## AUTOMOBILES

## WANTED

Size not less than 8 feet high by 20 feet long; second hand, one in good condition preferred; will pay spot cash.

MR. NETTLETON,  
636 Beacon Street, Boston

**AUTOMOBILE** sacrifice sale—Pierce Arrow limousine, Pierce Arrow touring car, Packard, Stevens Duryea, Pope Hartford, Hudson, Moon. 337 Newbury St., Boston.

**STODIARD-DIXON**, 7 pass. touring car, excellent condition, new first-class by experienced chauffeur; price \$800. A. C. FRIEND, Tel. 2520 Tremont, 1384-J.

## BICYCLES

COASTER \$1, bicycles \$10, new \$15, nickel-plated \$20, chainless \$25, folding \$30, motorcycle side cars \$30; building, repairing. 817 Columbus ave.

## GOATS

**FOR SALE**  
2500 good Angora Goats. FREE RANGE. Address: HEITZ HALL, Box 17, Humboldt, Arizona.

## APARTMENTS—SEATTLE

THE YONKERS, 1722 East Thomas St.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms. Tel. East 2162.

## FOR SALE—NEW YORK

**FOR SALE**—Handsome furnished rooming or boarding house, first-class condition; 12 rooms, all rented; best neighborhood; convenient to subway, elevated, all car lines; rent reasonable. Address: FARMER, 134 West 93d St.

## SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

**2c Each ANY BLADE 2c Each**  
Guaranteed to shave better than new or money refunded. Address: HUB RAZOR BLADE SHARPENING CO., 40 Causeway St., Boston.

## DENTISTRY

DR. FREDERICK W. BANCROFT, Dentist. Hours 9 to 5; tel. Oxford 8353. Room 611, 100 Boylston St., Boston.

DR. BRADFORD NELSON TOWELL, Tel. 1320, 120 Tremont St., Boston.

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON, Suite 415, Malabar Bldg., 50 E. Madison St., Tel. Randolph 4100, CHICAGO.

DR. C. FRANKLIN HART, 1000 Masonic Temple CHICAGO Phone Central 5591.

DR. A. H. HUMBEL, 905 Front Bldg., A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. B'dway 1506

## ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA

N. 17TH ST., 2040—Two houses, 4 rooms, complete for housekeeping; large sitting rm. Tel. Diamond 3512-A; rates reasonable.

## AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Do you want to get a clean, bonafide business, selling high-class hosiery, underwear and sweaters exclusively in your community? We will send you through representatives direct to wearers; nothing sensational; simply a straightforward business enterprise; quality merchandise, liberal commissions and our hearty cooperation; good rooming houses; reputations; salespeople; and success. Write R. & S. SUPPLY CO., Utica, N. Y.

HAVE YOU a few hours to spare each day? We want a person in each town and vicinity to represent us. A man or woman will do; experience or capital unnecessary; one hour's work will show that a dollar a day or more can easily be earned in spare time. Now you just risk a postal card. Write to: ROBERT E. EVER, EVER-GRIFF CO., Dept. 300, 20 Warren St., N. Y.

AGENTS AND DISTRICT MANAGERS wanted to handle our patented automobile, motor boat, and motorcycle accessory. All sales made all over country. NATIONAL SALES CO., 45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

## SECRETARY

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework. Apply after 5 o'clock Sunday, 19 University St., Brookline, Suite 1.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BUSINESS MAN of executive ability and energy desires position with reputable concern where the services of a high-class man will be appreciated. Address K 4, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Situation in dressmaking, tailoring or for Protestant girl nearly 16, who has had year's training in trade school; can sew well; is a high-class and capable; ref. required. W 202 Monitor office.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Mass., and St. Paul's, Boston, Mass., Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Man." Sunday service at 10:45 a. m. Pastoral meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

READY FOR INSPECTION  
Commonwealth Avenue  
Apartments  
THE FINEST IN BOSTON

Consisting of Living Room, Chamber, Reception Room, Dining Room, Large Kitchenette with Full Sized Gas Range, Refrigerator, Etc.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS—PRIVATE PIAZZA WITH EACH APARTMENT

Or A. K. HARMON W. J. McDONALD  
On the Premises  
1251 Commonwealth Ave., Allston. 95 MILK ST.

## DO NOT RENT A BACK BAY SUITE WITHOUT INSPECTING

## Peterborough Chambers

133 PETERBOROUGH STREET

In the PENS and reached by Ipswich Street car to Audubon Road, brand new suites of 2-3-4 rooms, kitchen, electric, automatic elevator, electric lights, continuous hot water, rent \$30 and up. References required from all tenants. Resident janitor. Plans and particulars of HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.

## The Strasburg

45 WESTLAND AVENUE

IN THE PENWAY. A few suites of 1 room and bath, all improvements, including continuous hot water, open plumbing, etc. Will be repaired to suit tenant. See janitor at house.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.

## The Seymour

JUST ACROSS THE HARVARD BRIDGE IN CAMBRIDGE

A conservative apartment house of 12 suites of 2 and 3 outside rooms, outside baths and large outside kitchenettes; rents \$80 upwards. Fine view across the Charles River from almost every room. All improvements, resident janitor.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.

64 WESTLAND AVE.

ONE SUITE VACANT, consisting of 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, will be repaired to suit tenant. See janitor at house.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.

## Cor. Commonwealth Ave and Spofford Road

All outside rooms, continuous hot water. Warm in winter, cool in summer. Decorated to suit taste of lessees. All present occupants in building since its erection in 1908.

Housekeeping suites to lease to home-seekers.

One 8-room, top floor, for occupancy now. One 8-room, 2d floor, for occupancy Sept. 1. One kitchenette, 2d floor, for occupancy now. One kitchenette, 1st fl., for occupancy Sept. 1. Males and females room in basement with 5-ft. windows.

Terms may be obtained from janitor on the premises, or from H. D. WIGGIN, Owner, 80 State St. Tel. Main 3739.

## Hotel Ranelegh

11 Mountfort Street

2 Doors from Beacon Street

10 MINUTES TO PARK STREET

Furnished and unfurnished 2 and 3 room apartments, also few single rooms with bath. To rent by the year, month or week. Apply to J. B. MACVAIN, 53 State St., Phone Fort Hill 3785.

## ALLSTON NOW READY

New apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, rear, open fireplace, set tub in cellar, rooms, peeling beds, back piazza. Other apartments \$28 to \$30. DWIGHT BALDWIN, 399 Cambridge St., Allston.

## BACK BAY, BOSTON

Wedge Chambers, 820 Beacon St.

Desirable suites, in fireproof building, steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, etc. 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; rents \$15 to \$30, according to size and location. Apply to janitor on premises.

## SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—Furnished and unfurnished 2 rooms and bath; janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to janitor, 388 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 15 Tremont St., Boston.

## BACK BAY PENS

Queensbury Hall, 11 Queensbury St.

Just finished; handsome block of 1, 2 and 3 room suites, elevator, hot water, janitor service; all latest improvements; a delightful location. Apply at premises.

## TO LET

70 CENTRAL ST., SOMERVILLE

Two suites, one 9 rooms and bath, sun all day, open fireplace, set tub in cellar, rooms, bath, 3 min. to B. & M., one block from surface cars to Elevated.

Apply to J. B. MACVAIN, 53 State St., Phone Fort Hill 3785.

## TO LET

In best part of Brookline, suite of 7 large sunny, outside rooms, front and back piazzas, hot water heat, janitor service, continuous hot water; in perfect order; price only \$50 per month. 12 University St. Agents on premises daily, 1 to 3 o'clock.

## ENGLEWOOD AVE., 38

On Beacon St.—To rent, attractive 12-room house; all modern improvements; in every way desirable. Phone Brookline 4723-W.



There are apartments of any size from one room with bathroom for permanent guests in

## The Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue

THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE

TO LET

APARTMENT IN THE

Hotel Earls Court

CORNER OF

Fairfield and Boylston Streets

10 Rooms, plenty of light and air, convenient to many Clubs and easy walking distance to retail and business section, theatres, etc.

Apply to A. F. DOLE, 180 Tremont St. Telephone Oxford 632.

## The Chesterfield and Raleigh Apartments

1871-1875 Commonwealth Ave.

Opposite Reservoir Park

To let apartments of 1 and 9 rooms, reception room, with 2 and 3 bath rooms. Apply on premises. Tel. Main 2951 or Brighton 1012-W.

## \$37.50 TO \$45.00

The smartest, best appointed suites of 5 and 6 rooms in Brookline for the money. Apply to J. B. MACVAIN, 53 State St., Phone Fort Hill 3785.

## FRANK A. RUSSELL

508 Old South Bldg., Boston

1321 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline

219 Washington St., Brookline Village

## Riverbank on the Charles

—Apartments—

IN BEXLEY HALL

Best equipped suites in Greater Boston. Apply to janitor or F. W. NORRIS & CO.

649 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

## The Washington

Cor. West Newton St. and Huntington Ave.

Elevator Apartments

See Supt. on the premises or Lewis Kennedy Morse, Agent, 201 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON Telephone 2107 Main.

## Choice Apartments

TAFT & WAITE

NEW OFFICE

Commonwealth Ave., Corner Harvard Ave. ALLSTON

Telephone Brookline 1072.

## FOR RENT

New 2 and 3 Family Houses

All the latest modern conveniences. STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS SINGLE HOUSES

T. H. RAYMOND

Real Estate, Insurance, Central Bldg., Central Sq., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

## THE ERICSON

373 Commonwealth Avenue

A few especially comfortable furnished apartments of 2 or 3 rooms with private bathroom, and a practitioner's or doctor's suite of 2 rooms with bathroom may be had for the year or season from \$900 to \$1400. The manager of the Ericson is under instructions to maintain the best American plan table in town.

## THE WINDERMERE

1009 Boylston St., Cor. Mass. Ave.

One of the 8-room front suites, with sun each minute of the day, for rent now or Oct. 1st, admirably adapted for a practitioner or a doctor; may be had with one as sub-tenant if desired. Also a 7-room suite with 20-ft. reception hall, 4 open fireplaces, if desired, \$1200 to \$1400. In the Windermere Terrace at 1075 Boylston street, suite of 8 large rooms with reception hall, \$850, and in the Windermere Annex two suites of 2 rooms with private bathroom, \$240 and \$300.

## THE GLADSTONE

677 Dudley, corner Magnolia and Alexander Streets.

A large house of the first class, the best in its section of Boston, with painstaking management, intelligent service, excellent cafe and moderate prices. Non-housekeeping suites, 1 room with private bathroom to 5 rooms, housekeeping 5 to 8 rooms, all of them unfurnished or well furnished, \$200 to \$1200. Full weekly board of superior quality \$7.50. Illustrated booklets. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from foot of Summer street by steam, and 20 from its head by electric cars. In the Gladstone may be had a maximum of comfort at a minimum of price. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer. Tel. Main 519.

## NEW APARTMENTS

4, 8, 12 Farrington Ave., 33 Highgate

ALLSTON, MASS.

If you are looking for up-to-date apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, continuous hot water, piazzas, all modern improvements, best of locations, \$40 to \$50, apply to TAFT & WAITE, Allston, Mass.

TO LET—Housekeeping suites of six rooms and bath; steam heat; continuous hot water.

RENTS \$400 TO \$500 PER YEAR

2 GREENWOOD AVENUE, JAMAICA PLAIN

DESIRABLE SUNNY APARTMENT to let, 5 rooms and bath, modern improvements; 3 minutes to steam and electric. Apply 43 Highland Ave., Melrose Highlands.

## STORES AND OFFICES

## A FINE STORE

On Boylston St., near Arlington St., extends two stories in the rear; splendid location; rent reasonable. Apply to ANTONIO SHUP, 386 Boylston St., Boston. Phone B. B. 600.

## STUDIOS

SUNNY Living room and business chambers; also artist's studio; photo studio; rent reasonable; modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to ALLEN HALL BUILDING, 384A Boylston St., Phone B. B. 600.

## PATENTS

## C. S. GOODING

Registered Attorney PATENTS

28 School St., Boston. Established 29 years.

## LAWYERS

JOHN C. HIGDON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

Write for "Wealth in EXPIRED Patents" Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

EDWARD A. BURNETT, Attorney-at-Law, State and Federal Court practice. Plymouth, Mass.

ROY L. GUTHMAN, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, N. Y. CITY

18 Broadway. Phone Broad 0678. N. Y. CITY.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLEMENT V. HULL, Attorney-at-Law

406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

LEONARD L. COWAN, Attorney-at-Law

601 Old Building, Chicago

BLIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor

29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MASTIN & SHERLOCK, Lawyers

843 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer

PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Harvard mechanical dental chair with fountain, cuspidor and all table attached. DR. E. H. LUTWYCH, 4220 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

LADY desires board and room with small private family; 8, S. on Law, close to surface through car line. Address B-7, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

## ROOMS AND BOARD—ILLINOIS

WANTED—Oct 1st, small family to share as boarders, modern home in Highland Park, Ill. Address Box 672.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

Bright, Intelligent, Refined Young Man Wanted

as assistant to retail manager of one of Boston's leading stores. Unusual opportunity for young man of ability. Apply to Box

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## ALLSTON, 12 Idlewild St., suite 3-In nice locality, quiet, private family; business person preferred. Tel. 4330-W Brookline.

ALLSTON, EVERETT ST., 24, Suite 1—2 unfurnished rooms or would share suite with car.

BACK BAY—Two or three beautiful, sunny, connecting rooms with unobstructed view of Fenway park; fine baths, elevator, electric lights and telephone; good rooms for practitioner. T 39, Monitor office.

BACK BAY, 5083-R—Pleasant, homelike rooms; permanent or tourists; private family; ref.; near cafes and places of interest. MRS. WHITE, 170 Huntington Ave.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS for permanent business people; tourists accommodations. 196 Huntington Ave., suite 3, Boston.

FALMOUTH ST., 117, SUITE 2—Near Mass. Ave., first floor, pleasant, homelike square and side rooms; near cars.

FRONT RM. in private family of refinement; near Fenway entrance, c. h. w.; breakfast if desired; ref. exchanged. MRS. A. E. HOWELL, 64 Westland Ave., suite 4.

FURNISHED ROOMS, every convenience, 35 per week, \$2







## Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CARETAKER-Capable Protestant English woman would like to take care of home or apartments; good, economical, neat housekeeper. MRS. F. BROCKING, 702 N. 2nd St., Boston.

CARETAKERS-Two ladies of refinement wish positions to take care of house or apartments; one of them has been in position for three years; the other for two years. MRS. M. E. BULLOCK, 24 River St., Boston.

CASHIER AND OFFICE WORK (29), residence Everett, Mass., 1000 State St., Boston, No. 708. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free) 1000 State St., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

CHILD'S ATTENDANT-Educated young woman wishes position in or near Boston, to help continue her studies. CLARA BROWN, 53 Union St., Boston.

CLERK-Young woman wishes clerical position; no stenography or typewriting. ELLA HICKORY, 1000 State St., Boston.

CLERK-Situation wanted as clerk, saleswoman, or office assistant without stenography, by an American girl. MISS LILLIAN N. MAXWELL, 14 Crescent Ave., Boston.

COLLEGE STUDENT wishes position to exchange services for room and board in private family. RUTH M. MILLER, 173 Elliot St., Boston.

COMPANION OR LADY'S MAID position wanted by English woman; refined, capable, domestic, and efficient. MRS. A. R. DUDLEY, 125 Cambridge St., Boston.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, experienced, wishes position in or near Boston, to help continue her studies. CLARA BROWN, 53 Union St., Boston.

COMPANION or governess-Young lady desires position in or near Boston, to help continue her studies. CLARA BROWN, 53 Union St., Boston.

COMPANION-Position wanted as companion, assistant, or secretary. MRS. A. R. DUDLEY, 125 Cambridge St., Boston.

COMPANION-Young lady of education and refinement wishes position as companion; can read French and English; accomplished musician, and can do plain sewing. MRS. A. R. DUDLEY, 125 Cambridge St., Boston.

COMPANION or housekeeper-Lady of exceptional ability desires position. Address with references, MRS. A. R. DUDLEY, 125 Cambridge St., Boston.

COMPANION-Young woman of education desires position in or near Boston, to help continue her studies. CLARA BROWN, 53 Union St., Boston.

COMPANION-Woman of refinement will give a part of her time to household duties, in exchange for a pleasant home. Address with references, MRS. A. R. DUDLEY, 125 Cambridge St., Boston.

COMPANION-Young lady wishes position as companion, assistant, or secretary. MRS. A. R. DUDLEY, 125 Cambridge St., Boston.

COOK-Capable English cook wishes position, either permanent or temporary; moderate; also capable Swedish cook. Please address ELIZABETH EDKINS, 51 Westchester St., Boston.

COOK or housemaid-Middle-aged woman in wants position in small family near Boston; good references. MRS. NELLIE DALLING, 20 Telegraph St., Boston.

DAY OR NIGHT WORKER wanted by white Protestant woman; in town or out; good references; please apply by letter only. MISS KRAMER, 1000 State St., Boston.

DAYS WORK or office cleaning wanted, or cook's position, to go home nights, or all day cleaning work. LULA JONES, 20 Kendall St., Boston.

DRESSMAKER desires employment. Address MISS V. ALINGHAM, 22 Dana St., Boston.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment; reasonable; can cut and fit; satisfaction guaranteed. MISS H. E. ARTHUR, 201 Westchester St., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, desires work; cuts, fits, and remodels; suits and gowns. MISS CALLOWAY, 58 Templeton St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by woman; washing, ironing, and cleaning; good references. MRS. J. BURNS, 14 East Lenox St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted; cleaning by the day, washing or ironing; highly recommended. MRS. MARGARET SHERIDAN, 1000 State St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Woman wants place Monday to do washing and ironing, or work in small family where second maid is kept. MARTHA C. GLENN, 30 Northampton St., Boston.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (38), single, residence W. Newton, Mass., 1000 State St., Boston. Mention No. 771. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free) 1000 State St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Reliable woman wishes employment; washing or cleaning, by day or by hour. MISS N. KELLEY, 119 Bedford St., Boston.

GIRL (18) desires position, light office work, with opportunity for advancement; to bookkeeping and stenography. References. MISS ETHEL A. MENZIES, 71 Brooks St., Boston.

GOVERNMENT-Capable southern girl of refined family, desirous of studying art in Boston, wants position as visiting or nursing governess. Address MRS. W. WALDO, 56 Shepard St., Cambridge.

GOVERNMENT-German girl wants position with older children; speaks French and German fluently; piano lessons. MISS AGNES KRAUS, 16 Ophir St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

GRADUATE ATTENDANT would like an institutional position. Address BEATRICE HALL, 58 Highland St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted by competent, refined lady as housekeeper; hotel experience; no references. Address MISS ELIZA JOHNSTON, 1202 McGovick St., Nashville, Tenn.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position; family in western states with one or two children preferred. MISS EDNA ANDERSON, 427 Washington St., Roslindale, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman (American, Protestant), refined wishes position; best references. ALICE GILMAN, 45 Pinckney St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged Protestant lady wishes position in family living in country, as one of the family. MRS. MARGARET GARNER, 655 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION-Middle-aged woman wishes position with lady living in country. MISS ELISE HORTON, 10 Belmont St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-First-class experienced housekeeper would like position in or near Boston; no references. MRS. MARTHA GOODWIN, 25 Aberdeen St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged Protestant woman desires position in small family in heated apartment; or will travel as companion lady; please address by letter. MRS. ELLA F. TAYLOR, 237 Warren St., Roxbury.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged, wishes position with business people or in small family; good cook; no washing; references. WILSON, 10 Hutton St., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position, or will care for elderly people; pleasant disposition; thoroughly experienced; best references. ANNIE V. DOUGLASS, 44 Newhall St., Lynn.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER-American woman, accustomed to refined surroundings, wishes position as attendant or housekeeper; will leave city if references satisfactory. MRS. E. SNOW, 54 Whiting St., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted by German Protestant in family of two; trustworthy, reliable. A. BRINCKMAN, General Delivery, Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home, or will do work of any kind by the day; two children. MRS. ANNIE, 1000 State St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires day work. MRS. L. L. LANE, 26 Newcomb St., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes employment at home; out-of-door drying; good references. MRS. E. SNOW, 54 Whiting St., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-Woman wishes lady's laundry to take home; good night, 1000 State St., Boston.

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## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ARTIST wanted to paint on satin, water colors; bring sample of work. MAGEE ART CO., 54 Broadway, New York City.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Family of 3 must be good washer and ironer; sleep out; wages \$4.50 week; call 9-11 a. m. MRS. E. SNOW, 54 Whiting St., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKERS-Experienced help wanted; also girls to learn trade. MRS. E. SNOW, 54 Whiting St., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL OR WOMAN wanted to assist with housekeeping and care of children in peaceful home; MRS. G. P. WYNKOOP, 194 Laburnum crescent, Rochester, N. Y.

GIRL wanted who is experienced in the work of a waitress; call 9-11 a. m. MRS. E. SNOW, 54 Whiting St., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL wanted, experienced in pasting and working on satin body. MAGEE ART CO., 54 Broadway, New York City.

MAID wanted for general housework; small family, no children. MRS. MARGARET BIRD, 1413 Madison Ave., E. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.; phone Hilland 2493-L.

MILLINER AND IMPROVERS wanted; good pay; position open; apply to HENNESSY, Milliners, 5th and 38th St., New York City.

SALESPEOPLE of either sex wanted, anywhere in the world, to sell articles needed in every home; salary or commission; no experience necessary; write to H. K. STROCK, 8 Manhattan Ave., New York City.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

TUTOR, traveling companion or secretary position wanted by young, well educated English gentleman; extensively traveled; excellent references; speaking French and Arabic. G. HILHOUSE, 120 West 71st St., New York.

WATCHMAN-Situation as watchman or caretaker desired by middle-aged man, willing, dependable; good references. M. K. HINSHIN, 1339 Teller Ave., New York City.

WRITER (38), accurate, experienced in magazine and daily newspaper work, wants position as editor; now employed; good salary. H. K. STROCK, 8 Manhattan Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position with newspaper or large concern where advancement is assured; good penman and bookkeeper; would leave New York; references. HENRY KURANER, 308 Stanhope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearance, wants position on fruit farm or to take charge of general country store; good references. JOHN MAYHOD, 457 1/2 Hall St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG AMERICAN COUPLE would like position as chauffeur and governess; man strictly temperate; experienced; wife experienced teacher of children; refs. address A. W. TUCKER, Glen Falls, N. Y.

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COME TO MALDEN for Furniture values. Always 25% lower than city prices. Reason for this: Lower rentals, light, storage, etc. Very latest designs; best makes. CLIFFORD & BLACK.

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WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Old Fellows Temple.

## Philadelphia, Pa.

### PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS

A FULL LINE of pianos and player-pianos of various makes, prices from \$100 to \$1500. Write or call for FREE music lesson plan. JAMESON-ALLEN PIANO CO., 1715 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

## Pittsburgh, Pa.

### DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY

JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO. Diamonds direct from the cutters. 435-437 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### MILLINERY

MISS KELLY, Exclusive Millinery Designer, 2115 Jenkins Arcade bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Milwaukee, Wis.

### BOOKS

THE BOOK AND ART SHOP, 405 Jefferson bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Lesson Markers and Quarterly Catalogs. Send for catalogue. LILLIAN M. SISON.

## Kansas City, Mo.

### FUR AND FUR STORAGE

VAN DYKE FUR CO. Fine Furs. New location. Splendid new Refrigerator for storage—only one in city; call and see it. Special prices on alterations. 1106-1107 McGee st., Kansas City, Mo.

## Detroit, Mich.

### CATERING AND LUNCHEON

BELTRAMINI & RUSH, 202 Woodward ave. Manufacturers of high grade French and American ice cream and ice cream puddings. French pastry and fancy cakes.

### CORSETS

"THE SMART SET CORSET SHOP" CORSETS FROM \$1 to \$25. FLORENCE WOOD & CO., 94 BROADWAY, Phone Main 0975.

### DENTISTS

DR. F. W. CYDERMAN, 807 Oak Hall, Detroit, Mich. Phone Main 5826.

### GOWNS

SUITS and GOWNS altered and modernized. R. HANLON, 206 Washington Arcade, formerly with E. Altman & Co., New York.

### PETTICOATS

PETTICOATS made to measure; quality, style and fit guaranteed. THE PETTICOAT SHOP, 205 Washington Arcade.

penditure on all these new expenses of hewn granite or marble has been not only ungrudging but lavish. The three new department buildings which form the immediate occasion of these remarks are estimated to cost \$8,000,000, and the social explanation of the project accurately sets forth that its costliness is not its chief distinction, since that sum has been "not infrequently exceeded by single federal or state buildings."

SAMPLE ROADS TO BE BUILT. ROCKVILLE, Md.—Willett M. Hays, acting secretary of agriculture, has signed an agreement with the county commissioners of Montgomery county under which the federal authorities are to have jurisdiction over a mile and a third of road, on which the national government will construct fine pikes.

## Chicago, Ill.

### ART

BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE—Midsummer clearance sale. Scrolls, pictures, regardless of cost. 304-81 E. Madison st. in Lynn by GOLDARD BROS., 76 to 88 Market, st., Lynn.

### CANDIES AND ICE CREAM

H. B. MILLER & CO.—QUALITY Makers of Fine Candies, Ice Creams, Fruit Ices and Fancy Drinks. Parties served. Candy a specialty. 3214-16 N. Clark st. Phone Lake View 2357.

### CARPET AND RUG CLEANING

D. H. SPOCKAAR, Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets Cleaned and Repaired. 1352 East 47th Street. Phone: Oakland 1861.

### CLEANERS

WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings. 6330 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 178.

### CORSETS

MISS J. PREBENSEN, Howd Corsets, Accessories and Lingerie. 108 N. State st. 722 Stewart Bldg.

WANDA KORTEN, 900-910 Kesner Bldg., E. cor Madison and Valparaiso. Exclusive agency for genuine Poets Front Lace Corsets, which retains its shape permanently under any conditions. Prices \$5.50 to \$10.

### DENTISTS

DR. ALDEN R. NEWLIN, Removal notice. By appointment, 6401 Lake St., Oak Park. Tel. 257.

### DRESS SHOPS

FLANDERS, 222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD. Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks.

### GOWNS

BERTHA FRENCH FIELD—MILLINERY Gowns, Wraps, Etc. Made to Order. Tel. 6163 Hyde Park. 1467 EAST 53rd St.

### GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS

BLANCHE BECKETT, Importer GOWNS, BLOUSES, WRAPS, ETC. 3012 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. Phone Douglas 4601.

H. ZEISS, LADIES' TAILOR—Suite 1612, 29 East Madison st. Special discount during August on all Fall Orders for Suits, Long Coats or Separate Skirts. Phone Randolph 1174. Automobile 48329.

### GOWNS & FASHIONABLE COSTUMERS

MORTON & MORTON, Oak Park, Ill. Located across the street from Oak Park elevated station on Oak Park ave., at No. 111. Designers and makers of smart tailored suits for \$35 and more. Hats made to suit the individual and gowns of every description.

### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

WALTER J. UHL, ladies' and gentlemen's tailoring. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1400 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

### LADIES' HAT SHOP

FRANCES VEACH, 1333 EAST 47TH STREET. Individuality in Design and Style.

### LAUNDRY

PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster ave., Chicago. Steam and hand work; wagons call. Fullerton to Devon aves.; tel. Edge. 4269.

### MILLINERY

THE MISSISS GROYNE, Exclusive Millinery—Reasonable Prices. 1908 W. 12th St., Blvd. Phone Secley 4367.

HARRIET C. ORR, 305 Vegetarian Bldg., 35 E. Washington st., Chicago. Phone Randolph 1526.

KORTEN—HATS, Importer and Designer. Formerly with Angell Miller, 6 Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris. 908-910 Kesner Bldg., N. E. cor. Madison st. and Wabash ave.

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

### PHOTOGRAPHY

FOR HIGH-CLASS PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY, for kodak supplies and kodak work our name has always stood for quality and dependability. KRAUSS STUDIO, 4518 Evanston ave., Chicago.

### PRINTERS

L. W. Becker, Pres. G. F. Becker, Sec. Treas. Phone Harrison 7150. THE BLUE PRINTING CO., 626 FEDERAL ST., CHICAGO. Fine Catalog Color and Job Printing.

### RESTAURANTS

THE KNOX LUNCH CLUB, For Men and Women. 20 E. Randolph St., CHICAGO.

### ROOFERS

GEO. A. KYLE, 136 Belmont Ave. Phone Graceland 3668. Shingle and Ready Roofing Chicago and all suburbs.

### TAILORS

Keister's Ladies' Tailoring College—Marie Ballew, Principal, Oakland Music Hall bldg., 3977 Cottage Grove, cor. 49th st.

## Seattle, Wash.

### BOOK AND ART SHOP

BOOKS, Mottoes, Cards, Pictures, Lesson Markers, etc. THE BOOK AND ART SHOP, 705 Haight bldg., Seattle.

### CAFETERIA

BIRD'S CAFETERIA, A Refined Place to Eat. Union Street—Opposite Postoffice.

### CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS

COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES, to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1527 Second Ave.

### CLOTHING

MEN'S UPSTAIRS CLOTHIER, Less expense, hence lower price. FUNDQUIST, 204 Empress Bldg.

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AGENT for the GOODWIN and other first-class lines, at prices from \$1.50 to \$25.00. MME. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second Ave.

### DENTISTS

DR. FRANK S. SMITH, 514-515 ALASKA BLDG., Phone Main 748.

### ENGRAVING

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT ROK BOOKS, 906 BROADWAY. Phone Main 1630.

### HAIR DRESSING

MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1334 Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.

### HAND EMBROIDERY

PHILIPPINE HAND EMBROIDERY, Direct importations, gowns, blouses, baby supplies. Will call with samples. AMILIA GALLAMORE, 1732 15th ave. Tel. E. 6688.

### HOTELS

HOTEL MADISON, cor. 8th and Madison—Modern, comfortable rooms at reasonable rates for permanent people.

### ICE CREAM PARLOR

ICE CREAM—CANDIES—Light Lunches. 912 SECOND AVE.

### JEWELRY

MARION H. RICHARDSON, Precious and semi-precious stones; designing, manufacturing and expert repairing. 1408 2nd ave.



# Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

## NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Brookline appears more prominently in the activity of suburban real estate transactions of the past week, along with the unusually splendid business put upon record in nearly all sections, including Boston, where the sales of property have dropped down through the summer in former years. Many new records have been made in 1912 and the outlook for a vigorous fall campaign in real estate is growing brighter every week.

Henry W. Savage reports that his office has sold for Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington the attractive estate situated at 751 Washington street, Brookline. The lot contains 7200 square feet of land and is taxed for \$4400, the total assessment of the property being \$14,500. The purchaser was Carrie W. Dickinson, wife of Charles F. Dickinson. They are moving here from Atlanta, Ga., and will occupy the premises at once.

The same broker has sold the estate of James W. Cartwright at 151 Davis avenue, corner of Cypress street, Brookline, consisting of a 2 1/2-story single frame dwelling and 4014 feet of land, all being taxed for \$9000, of which \$6000 is on the building. The purchaser is Dr. Howard A. Bridgman of Shirley, Mass., who bought for immediate occupancy.

Another sale reported by Henry W. Savage was made for Anna S. Nichols of the frame dwelling house 73 Coolidge street, Brookline. The property consists of 4627 square feet of land, assessed for \$6000, with a total assessment of \$9000, but the price paid was in excess of the assessed valuation. Julia S. Parkinson of Newton purchased for occupancy.

Mrs. Lawrence Whitcomb has transferred to J. R. Parks of Brookline the property 125 Crafts road, in the Chestnut Hill section of Brookline. This estate comprises a large and attractive frame dwelling, stable and 17,500 square feet of land. The executors under the will of Lawrence Whitcomb have deeded to Mr. Parks 12,500 square feet of land adjoining the premises. In addition Mr. Parks recently purchased of A. C. Hayden, attorney, 13,770 square feet of land adjoining the Whitcomb property, giving him a total area of 43,770 square feet. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers in the transactions.

J. Edward Kirker reports final papers recorded in the sale of lot 1, Clark road, Fisher Hill district, Brookline, to Catherine L. Delano of Brookline, who is to improve with a private dwelling for her own occupancy. Frank J. Watts gives title to the lot, which contains 4500 square feet.

**A NORTH END TRANSACTION**  
Another sale of real estate just completed by the Attorneys Real Estate Trust is that of a large four-story brick building situated at 386 and 388 Commercial street, near Battery street, North End. The building is assessed for \$25,000. There is a land area of 4010 square feet, which is nearly all occupied, that carries \$15,000 of the assessed valuation. Giuseppe Savarese and wife and another have taken the title.

**DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY**  
The Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney building, report the sale of an estate at 81 Bowdoin street, Dorchester, consisting of single dwelling house and 4800 square feet of land, all assessed for \$4000, \$1000 being on the land. The property was owned by Emma L. Ford and has been purchased by Catherine E. Harrington for occupancy.

Nora Townsend is the buyer of premises at 29 Melville avenue, near Allston street, Dorchester, consisting of a frame dwelling and lot containing 14,952 square feet of land, all taxed for \$11,700, including \$5200 land value. Clara F. Pierce conveyed the title.

H. Ray Silverman is the new owner of the frame dwelling, 493 Geneva avenue, corner of 3 Vinson street, together with 2555 square feet of land, all assessed for \$5500 in the name of Morris J. Rudnick et al. The land is valued at \$1000.

The same purchaser takes title to a frame dwelling owned by Hyman Rudnick, 6 Mascoma street, corner of Kineo street, assessed for \$4700, and \$2500 of that amount is carried by the 9906 square feet of land included in the deal.

Final papers have gone to record in the purchase by Michael E. Gilboy and another from Augusta Thiel of property located 26 Aldworth street, near Center street, West Roxbury. There is a frame dwelling and 4837 square feet of land. Valued by the assessors at \$6300; of this \$1000 is land value.

George W. Hall, real estate broker, has moved his office to the seventh floor at 60 State street, where he may be found on and after Sept. 9.

**SALES IN ROSLINDALE**

Robert T. Fowler reports he has sold for Harlan P. and Julie Smiley of Roslindale their attractive two-family frame dwelling and garage, situated 135 Florence street, Roslindale. There is about 4500 square feet of land, which, together with the house, is taxed for \$4500. The purchaser is Michael J. McDonough of Jamaica Plain, who buys for occupancy.

Henry W. Savage reports he has sold and passed final papers on the Parker estate located at 1454 Center street, Roslindale. The property consists of a two and a half story frame dwelling, together with 9600 square feet of land, all assessed for \$2300, \$800 of which is

on the land. Sumner W. Parker conveyed to Reginald Hainsworth of Arlington, who bought for a home. The consideration was in excess of the assessed value.

The same broker has sold the new two-apartment house 59 Aldrich street, Roslindale, with a lot of land containing 4250 feet, for Nicholas J. Murphy to Andreas Christensen of Jamaica Plain. The property is assessed for \$6800, and the price paid was much above the taxed value.

**SUBURBAN-COUNTRY ESTATES**

The following have been reported by the Edward T. Harrington Co.: Deeds have been recorded whereby Robert E. Burnett of Chelsea takes title to estate Waltham street and the state highway, Lexington. The estate comprises a modern 10-room frame dwelling house and 14,400 square feet of land. Helen Haseltine was the grantor.

Deeds have gone to record conveying to Catherine T. Wight the title to the A. A. Keith estate on Lakeside avenue, Marlborough, comprising a modern seven-room house with large stable and three acres of land. The grantor was Harry A. Foster.

Deeds have been recorded conveying title to estate on Gravelly Creek road, Medford, comprising a new two-family house of 11 rooms and 4000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Patrick E. McGowan, the title passing from Harry N. Squires.

The Frazier place on Upton street, Westborough, has been sold this week. It comprises two acres of land, a modern house, large barn and several poultry houses. The grantor was Jennie Frazier, the purchaser being Harry A. Frost. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the transaction.

The sale is reported of the Bump farm located in North street, Randolph, and comprising about seven acres of land with a large orchard, an eight-room house and a large stable and several large outbuildings. The grantor was Eunice Bump of Bridgewater, the purchaser being Paul E. Jacques of Boston, who has already taken possession.

The sale is reported of the Clark farm located in North street in the Two-Mile district of Marshfield and so situated as to overlook the entire North river valley. It comprises 12 acres of land on which there is a large orchard, a cottage house and barn. The grantor was J. Hatch, the purchaser being Henry Morgan, Jr., who will improve and occupy.

Deeds have just been recorded whereby Suzanne M. Wilson of Dogchester takes title to one of the best known places on the South Shore, it being the estate on Broadway, Hanover Four Corners, recently owned and occupied by Daniel E. Damon, who was register of probate for Plymouth county for many years. It was originally the home of the Stetsons, Bigelows and Sylvesters, whose names have been identified with the affairs of that section for more than a century. It is also famous as being at one time the home of Commodore Smith, a celebrated naval commander, whose son, Capt. Joseph Smith, commanded the Cumberland in its battle with the Merrimack. The house is of the genuine old colonial type, containing 17 rooms with beamed ceilings and immense fireplaces. There are 100 acres of land including a four-acre cranberry bog. There are also several large stables and carriage houses. Ruth S. Damon, et al., were the grantors. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

Henry W. Savage reports that final papers have gone to record through his office for the sale of an estate situated in Pond street, Braintree, consisting of five acres of land, an eight-room house with the usual outbuildings. Augusta and Robert Dickson conveyed to Catherine A. Bugbee.

The same broker reports that final papers have gone to record for the sale of an estate situated in Main street, Norwell, consisting of six acres of land, nine-room house and the usual outbuildings. All household furniture was included in the sale. George W. Bailey of Springfield conveyed to John L. Buswell.

He also reports final papers have gone to record for the sale of an estate situated on East street, Weymouth, Mass., consisting of 10 acres of land, a modern 9-room house, stable and the usual outbuildings. Emily M. Connelley conveyed to Louis M. Cope of Somerville, Mass.

Final papers have gone to record through Mr. Savage's office in the sale of an estate situated in Brook street, Framingham, consisting of four acres of land, a 6-room house, stable and poultry houses, all personal property being included in the sale. John Moran conveyed to Chelmer Clapp.

**SALES OF LOTS**  
By the Edward T. Harrington Co.: A parcel of land known as lot 40, Loring road, Court Park, Winthrop, containing 3800 square feet, has been transferred to William Mann of Boston. The grantor was Ruth T. Bradley estate of Winthrop.

At "Rivermere on the Concord," North Billerica, Charles Bruce, trustee, has sold lots 580, 581, 582, 583 on Magnolia avenue containing 12,000 square feet, Henry Adams being the purchaser. Christopher Balcom has purchased lots 310 and 311 on Foster avenue, containing 5000 square feet.

At Concord River Park, E. M. Harrington of Cambridge has sold lot 32 on the east side of River View avenue, containing 4180 square feet, Frank Wells being the purchaser.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I. have

sold to Ella Kerr lots 126, 127, 128, 144, 145 and 146, having a frontage of 180 feet on Reservoir road and Seascap avenue and containing 42,000 square feet. They have also sold lot 29 on Allston avenue with a frontage of 231 feet, containing 20,450 square feet. The purchaser was Charles H. Malley, who has also purchased lot 173 on Seascap avenue, containing 6000 square feet.

**FACTORY SALE, LITTLETON, MASS.**

W. W. Stall, president and manager of the Factory Exchange, reports the sale of a manufacturing plant at Littleton, Mass., owned and formerly occupied by the Avery Chemical Company, including nearly 60 acres of land with a number of brick buildings and power plant. The property was purchased by C. E. Spear, who will remodel the plant, and utilize the large gravel bank thereon for the manufacture of patent cement locking bricks for building purposes.

**LINCOLN, MASS.**—The North Cambridge Real Estate Company has purchased for development in East Lexington, near Pierce's bridge, a tract of land with a frontage of 175 feet on Massachusetts avenue. The purchasers will lay out a street through the middle of the land, to be called Reynolds circle, and divide it up into building lots. The purchase was made by L. J. Reynolds, through the office of Edward Griffin. Edward L. Tyler is the local representative of the company.

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Samuel Minsky to Thomas M. Smith, Cherry and Lincen sts., 2 pos.; q. \$1.  
Attorneys Real Estate Trust to Giuseppe Savarese et al., et al., Commercial st., Concord st.; rel. \$1.  
George H. Fernald, tr., to Mabel Fernald, Concord st.; rel. \$1.

**ROXBURY**  
Michael Hemler est. to Margaret M. Barry, Creighton st.; q. \$250.

**WEST ROXBURY**  
Securities Real Estate Trust to Irving P. Axford, Grove st.; q. \$1.  
George E. Whittemore to Josephine M. Wheeler, Beech st.; q. \$1000.  
Julia J. Smiley to Michael J. McDonough, Florence st.; q. \$1.  
John E. Rickham to John G. Koelsch, Sherwood st.; q. \$1.  
Ernest G. Keweenaw to Henrietta A. Greppe, Metropolitan ave. and Kilbridge st.; q. \$1.  
Thiel to Michael E. Gilboy et al., Aldworth st.; q. \$1.

**DORCHESTER**  
Mary J. Robinson et al. to Sarah A. Robinson, Solien st.; rel. \$1.  
Julia J. Lane to Amy L. Waterman, Park st.; q. \$1.  
Moses Taylor to Morris Insolt, Claxton st.; 4 lots; q. \$1.  
Clara F. Pierce to Nora Townsend, Melville av.; w. \$1.  
Henry Callender Est. to Harry G. Fisk, Manly st.; q. \$400.

**WILMINGTON**  
William E. Wight to Sarah A. Littlejohn, Rowell st.; q. \$1.  
Frederick J. Rockwell to Mary E. McDonough, Bowdoin and Draper sts.; w. \$1.  
Elizabeth A. Roach to Annie McDonald, East st.; q. \$1.  
Patrick O'Hara to William H. Dick, Trescott st.; w. \$1.  
James A. Roach et al. to Susan R. Bailey, Morris and Bakersfield sts.; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Morris J. Rudnick et al. to Ray Silverman, Geneva av. and Vinson st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Hyman Rudnick et al. to Ray Silverman, Kineo st. and Kineo st.; q. \$1.  
Lewis Perkins to David L. Fine, Spencer st.; w. \$1.

**CHARLESTOWN**  
Catherine Doherty, atty., to Sarah T. Doherty, Cross st.; q. \$1000.

**CHILMARK**  
Robert Park to William E. Hixon, Washington av.; w. \$1.

**WINTHROP**  
Edgar F. Power to Margaret M. Spence, North av.; w. \$1.  
John F. Kinney to William J. Maguire, Dolphin av.; q. \$1.

**WINTHROP SHORE LAND CO.** to Charles M. Dunham, Revere st.; q. \$1.

**REVERE**  
Mary E. Bancroft to David Walckstein, Dehan st.; w. \$1.  
Clement H. Blodgett to Sophie Lewis, Thornton st.; w. \$1.

**BUILDING SUMMARIES**

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

**CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SEPT. 4**

1912.....	\$134,567,000	1908.....	\$84,519,000
1911.....	115,287,000	1907.....	75,171,000
1910.....	113,308,000	1906.....	63,517,000
1909.....	108,181,000	1905.....	70,410,000
1908.....	101,213,000	1904.....	88,590,000
1907.....	92,348,000	1903.....	80,508,000

**MONTH OF AUGUST**

1912.....	\$16,660,000	1908.....	\$13,748,000
1911.....	12,248,000	1907.....	9,554,000
1910.....	12,308,000	1906.....	9,518,000
1909.....	12,330,000	1905.....	8,374,000
1908.....	12,149,000	1904.....	11,564,000
1907.....	11,483,000	1903.....	7,162,000

**BUILDING NOTICES**

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Charles st., 9 rear, ward 2; Charles Geneva av., 41, ward 20; E. P. & A. J. Loeg, James T. Bell; brick garage.

Crecent av., 14, ward 25; N. J. Soderlund; wood dwelling.

Nonantum rd., 7, ward 25; N. J. Soderlund; wood dwelling.

Elgin st., 24, ward 23; Robt. J. Thomas; wood dwelling.

Bowdoin st., 25, ward 20; Michael Lydon, F. A. Norcross; alter stores and hall.

Ward 9; city of Boston; alter school.

High st., 156-158, alter Oliver st., 44-54, ward 7; N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co.; alter offices.

**NAVIGATORS RUNNING THROUGH VINEYARD SOUND**  
Report that the sunken porgie steamer Falcon is in the way of shipping and advise that it be removed at once. The Falcon, which sank a mile south of Shoefall lightship Aug. 22 by collision with the steamer Amagansett, lies on the edge of the channel. A gas buoy marks the spot.

Advices received today state that the American ship Acme, Capt. Jeremiah Park, of Boston, has put into Montevideo with her cargo heated. She is bound for Seattle from Baltimore. The Acme has been sold to Pacific coast parties and will hereafter trade out of Puget Sound ports.

"Those who are planning another meal of swordfish this season had better purchase it at once," said Captain Nolan of the schooner Massasoit, which arrived at T wharf today from Cape Shore grounds with only 19 swordfish, "and as the fish are extremely scarce and weather unfavorable, the boats may return any day and fit it for winter fishing, cutting off the supply suddenly." Dealers bought the fare for 14 cents a pound.

After a week marked by large numbers of arrivals each day, T wharf presented a deserted appearance today with only five new arrivals. Of this number, two had groundfish, two mackerel and one swordfish. Dealers quoted low prices as the demand was light today.

The steamer Surf brought 63,200 pounds and schooner Lillian 6500, both mixed groundfish. The Bethulia brought 4000 fresh tinker mackerel and one swordfish from off Chatham, while the Bessie Dugan had 3000 tinkers and one barrel of salt mackerel. The fresh sold at 5 cents a pound to dealers. Dealers prices for groundfish: Steak cod \$5.50 per hundredweight, market cod \$2.50, haddock \$2.25, steak pollock \$2.25, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$1.75 and steak cusk \$2.50.

**PORT OF BOSTON**

**Arrivals**  
Str Coastwise, Wider, Norfolk.

Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Charles W. Parker, Jr., Nalty, Newport News, tug bgs Henry Endicott, Grace and Clara.

Tug Scragton, Hoboken, N. J., tug bgs Shickshinny, Chennango and Ampere.

Tug Georges Creek, Machen, Baltimore, tug bgs Nos 9, 14 and 19.

Tug John Scully, Pateman, Sewalls Point, Va., tug bgs Henry Failing.

Tug Nellie, Coughlin, Lynn, tug bgs A R Co No 78.

**Cleared**  
Str Halifax (Br.), Ellis, Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. E. and Charlottetown, E. L. by E. W. Bedell.

Str Bangor (Br.), Brown, Baltimore, by A. C. Lombard's Sons.

Str Katahdin, Chichester, Charleston and Jacksonville, by Clyde line.

Str Powhatan, Ryan, Norfolk, by C. H. Maynard.

Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York, by Eastern S. S. Corporation.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, by Eastern S. S. Corporation.

Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, by Eastern S. S. Corporation.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, by Eastern S. S. Corporation.

**Sailed**  
Str Devonian (Br.), Liverpool; sch Ruth E. Merrill, Norfolk; tug Carlisle, Philadelphia, tug bgs Brookside, Buck Ridge and Maple Hill; str Numidian (Br.), Glasgow; Halifax (Br.), Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Katahdin, Jacksonville via Charleston; City of Memphis, Savannah; Powhatan, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; H F Dimock, New York; Massachusetts; Bangor (Br.), Baltimore.

**NEW YORK ARRIVALS**  
Sept 6—Strs Jefferson, Newport News and Norfolk; Delaware, Philadelphia; Atlantic City, Atlantic City; Millinocket, Stockton Springs via Boston; torpedo boats Porter and Norden; steam yacht Sagamore, Halifax, N. S.; schr Salisbury, Foxwell, Darien; tugs Asher J. Hudson, tug bgs; May, tug two bgs.

**GRAMMAR PUPILS TAKE TESTS FOR LIBRARY WORK**

Grammar school graduates are taking examinations for grade E of the library service in the Boston public library today. There are 28 boys and 29 girls, and the tests are under the charge of Otto Fleischer, assistant librarian. Applicants are required to pass in subjects of practical use in the service, in addition to history, arithmetic, English, and geography and each is asked to write a short essay.

Horace G. Vaddin, librarian, has issued notice that at 9 o'clock Monday morning there will be examinations in grade B of the service, which calls for a standard corresponding to college work. Candidates must pass in foreign literature and history and at least two foreign languages, in addition to other subjects.

**LARGE SCHEME IS HALTED**  
CHICAGO—Lack of cooperation between promoters holding divergent views has halted the erection of a \$5,000,000 exhibition building for Chicago, says the Tribune.

## COASTWISE TRAFFIC

CHATHAM, Sept. 7.—Pad north, str Massachusetts, New York for Boston; Joseph W. Forney, Baltimore for Boston.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 7.—Arrd, str Balfast, Boston for Bangor.

GALVESTON, Sept. 6.—Arrd, strs De-gama, New York; El Rio, New York; El Mar, Baltimore.

SM, strs Antares, Laguna; Burstad, Frontera.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 6.—Arrd, bgs Monitor, Philadelphia.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 6.—Arrd, bgs Bear Ridge, Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Sept. 6.—Arrd, tug Ta-maqua, Philadelphia, tug bgs Cleono.

BEVERLY, Sept. 7.—Arrd, str Robert H. Thompson, Newport News.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 6.—Pd south, str North Land, Portland for New York; str Madeira, Liscomb, N. S., for do; tug John Garrett, with six, Pad east, 6, schs George S. Allison, New York for Providence; J. S. Terry, Port Reading, N. J., for Stonington, Conn.; Henry

Whittington, Port Reading, N. J., for Boston; Bluenose, Elizabethport for St. Andrews, N. B.; tugs Robert Robinson, Plymouth, tug two, Plymouth, tug two, Plymouth.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Arrd, strs Rhein, Bremen via New York; Merrimack, Jacksonville via Savannah.

Sid, strs Somerset, Savannah and Jacksonville; Howard, Boston; Theodore Weems, Charleston and Georgetown.

BRUNSWICK, Sept. 6.—Arrd, schr John B. Manning, Hyers, Portland.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 6.—Arrd, str Shawmut, Philadelphia. Sid str Apache, Jacksonville.

CAPE HENRY, Sept. 6.—Pd in str Gorredyk, Rotterdam via New York for Baltimore. Pad out str Chesapeake, Baltimore for New York; Bay State, tug two bgs.

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 6.—Cld schr Ella L. Davenport, Newport.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Sept. 6.—Sid, str Matilda Weems, Baltimore.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 6.—Arrd, str Cretan, Baltimore; schrs Anna M. Hudson, New York; Albert W. Robinson, do; Eleanor F. Dartram, Baltimore.

Sid, strs Berkshire, Philadelphia; Huron, New York.

**MR. TAFT DISCUSSES CONNECTICUT AFFAIRS WITH STATE LEADERS**

BEVERLY—President Taft entertained at luncheon today Charles D. Hill, chairman of the Republican national committee; George R. Sheldon, treasurer; Charles F. Brooker, national committeeman from Connecticut; J. Henry Rowbeck, chairman of the state central committee, and C. H. Clark, editor of the Hartford Courant. Connecticut affairs were talked over.

The President arrived home this morning on the Mayflower from New London, Conn. The yacht dropped anchor off West Beach and as Mr. Taft left it the guns boomed out the presidential salute.

Chairman Hill and Treasurer Sheldon, with Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Thomas K. Loughlin, Mrs. Taft's sister, and Miss Mabel Boardman, made the trip to New York and came back with the President.

The President will go to Washington Sept. 25, and until then he will pass most of his time here. His family is at home, Robert, Helen and Charles Taft being together for the first time since Aug. 1.

Chairman Hill will start for New York this afternoon, making the trip to Boston by automobile from the President's house.

**NEW LONDON, Conn.**—President Taft's address at a celebration at Ft. Griswold on Groton Heights featured Friday, the closing day of the fifth annual convention of the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways Association. The convention will meet next year in Jacksonville, Fla.

In his address President Taft said that no individual should allow his own selfish interests, or his personal ambition, to lead him to climb into power over some one else.

Of the Panama canal he said he saw nothing which suggests delay in sending our battleships through it a year hence. "I signed the Panama canal bill, as you know," he said. "If you were to read some of the strictures on that act of mine you would think that the executive and Congress went around looking for a chance to violate a treaty, and then violated a treaty just for the fun of it."

**INSCRIPTIONS ON NEW YORK LIBRARY**

NEW YORK—Workmen are removing the scaffolding at either side of the entrance to the public library at Fifth avenue, Forty-first to Forty-second streets, and the carving of the plain block letters on the marble panels can now be seen.

The north panel bears the inscription: BUT ABOVE ALL THINGS TRUTH BEARETH AWAY THE VICTORY

The south panel inscription reads: BEAUTY OLD YET EVER NEW, ETERNAL VOICE AND INWARD WORD.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

**Transatlantic Sailings**

**EASTBOUND**

Sailings from New York

\*Olympic, for Southampton, Sept. 7

\*St. Louis, for Southampton, Sept. 7

\*Carnegie, for Liverpool, Sept. 7

\*Princess Irene, for Gibraltar, Sept. 7







# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## IOWA CENTRAL FIVE PER CENT BONDS SELL AT LOWER PRICE

Securities Decline in Face of Improved Condition of the Property—Substantial Increase in Both Gross and Net Earnings

NEW YORK—Unless the estate of either Russell Sage or Edwin Hawley has been selling Iowa Central first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, it is difficult to account for the recent decline in those securities. Messrs. Sage and Hawley were large holders of Iowa Central securities. Both men believed in the property long before the merger with Minneapolis & St. Paul was even dreamed of. With that consolidation actually completed along lines that promise a great deal for both systems there are more reasons than ever before for believing in Iowa Central. An estate, however, because of legal complications, sometimes for buying appears to be queer reasons for selling securities and some such reasons may have been behind the recent selling of Iowa Central first mortgage 5s.

At 5½%, the price recently touched. Iowa Central's first mortgage 5s offer 5½ per cent on the investment. Those bonds, which are a first mortgage on 501 miles of track or 90 per cent of the whole Iowa Central system, were selling as high as 119½ 10 years ago, when the future of the company was not anything like as bright as it is today. In fact, until the past few weeks, those bonds never sold below par.

Here is the record of the Iowa Central's first mortgage 5s for the past decade:

Year	Low	High	Year	Low	High
1902	102½	102½	1906	109	115
1903	102½	102½	1907	109	115
1904	102½	102½	1908	109	115
1905	102½	102½	1909	109	115
1910	102½	102½	1911	109	115
1911	102½	102½	1912	109	115

Until the merger with Minneapolis & St. Paul was effected, Iowa Central was a one crop road. That meant that earnings fluctuated with the harvest. Despite that uncertainty however there has never been the slightest question as to the safety of the first mortgage 5 per cent bonds. There have been years when Iowa Central reported a deficit, but even in 1909, the worst of the three years, there was a substantial surplus over the \$382,000 interest requirements on the first mortgage 5s. Here are the figures:

Year	Gross	Operating	Net	Interest	Deficit
1901	\$3,311,537	\$3,309,282	\$2,015,617	\$2,015,617	0
1902	2,799,365	2,622,250	2,091,119	2,091,119	0
1903	2,752,142	2,618,912	2,015,617	2,015,617	0
1904	2,752,142	2,618,912	2,015,617	2,015,617	0
1905	2,752,142	2,618,912	2,015,617	2,015,617	0
1906	2,752,142	2,618,912	2,015,617	2,015,617	0
1907	2,752,142	2,618,912	2,015,617	2,015,617	0
1908	2,752,142	2,618,912	2,015,617	2,015,617	0
1909	2,752,142	2,618,912	2,015,617	2,015,617	0
1910	2,752,142	2,618,912	2,015,617	2,015,617	0
1911	2,752,142	2,618,912	2,015,617	2,015,617	0
1912	2,752,142	2,618,912	2,015,617	2,015,617	0

Iowa Central's first 5s bear a fixed charge on the system of \$681 per mile; for the past 10 years the average net income per mile of the system applicable to fixed charges has been \$1300, or nearly twice the interest requirements on the bonds in question. Thus as a matter of cold figures it is evident that the first 5s have been safe even if at times the company did get a temporary setback. Those occasional deficits however were behind the movement which finally resulted in the merger with the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

Since last December the Iowa Central has been operated as part of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and extensive plans are now under way for the development of the new system. While holders of the first mortgage 5s will benefit by those plans, the position of the bonds as to lien will remain the same. As an independent road Iowa Central has already passed out of existence; nevertheless, until June 1, 1913, when the issue matures, the holders of the 5s have a first mortgage on 501 miles of what is now the main line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis system.

The system extends in the shape of the letter Z from the middle of South Dakota directly east to Minneapolis and St. Paul, then directly south almost to the Missouri state line and then east to Peoria, Ill. What Newman Erb and the new interest in Minneapolis & St. Louis are now working on is a short link to connect with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and as the last-named road is controlled by the same interests, the Minneapolis & St. Louis will have a direct line from Minneapolis and St. Louis to Galveston on the gulf of Mexico.

Another extension of Minneapolis & St. Louis will be built east from Peoria to Chicago, while another line will be constructed north from St. Paul to connect with the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk system. That will give the Minneapolis & St. Louis a through route from the Canadian Northwest to the gulf and also an east and west trunk line from the middle of South Dakota to Chicago, Iowa Central will be the keystone or connecting link of the whole system east and west as well as north and south.

Only a few months ago the Minneapolis & St. Louis filed a \$75,000,000 new refunding and extension mortgage with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. When that mortgage was created for the purpose of raising funds for contemplated improvements and extensions the following official statement was made:

"The importance of the proposed extension of the Iowa Central first mortgage 5s is such that it is difficult to overstate. It should establish the system as one of the most important in the middle West, giving to independent Canadian roads a direct connection with Minneapolis and St. Paul, forming a through direct line from Canada to the gulf. The managers of the respective companies have the greatest confidence in the earning power and success of the properties with these plans executed. The Minneapolis & St. Louis earned and paid dividends for 15 years until Jan. 1, 1910, when it met with a crop failure in South Dakota, which was repeated and aggravated in the present year."

In discussing the outlook Newman Erb, president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, said:

"Since July 1 gross earnings of the system have increased 20 per cent and net 23½. The statement just received for the third week in August shows the largest earnings on record. Crops are good in the middle West and Northwest and the merchants out there show an inclination to disregard politics and attend to business. Retail and wholesale houses are buying more merchandise than at any time in five years. We look for a most satisfactory year. Engineers are now in the field locating the extensions we are going to build. We have the financial plans already worked out and it is only a question of time until our system will be an important factor in the middle western railway situation."

Every dollar spent by the new interests in Minneapolis & St. Paul will strengthen the position of the Iowa Central first mortgage 5 per cent bonds. If those bonds were worth 119½ 10 years ago they certainly are a bargain around the present price.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.		Increase	
Total operating revenue	\$1,207,883	\$1,207,883	
Total operating expenses	2,973,721	2,973,721	
Net operating revenue	1,234,161	1,234,161	
Outside net revenue	20,921	20,921	
Total net revenue	1,255,082	1,255,082	
Taxes	172,350	172,350	
Operating income	1,082,732	1,082,732	

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.		Increase	
Operating revenue	\$2,350,402	\$2,350,402	
Operating expenses	10,884,517	10,884,517	
Net operating revenue	6,295,853	6,295,853	
Outside net revenue	22,625	22,625	
Total net revenue	6,318,478	6,318,478	
Taxes	877,000	877,000	
Operating income	5,441,478	5,441,478	

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO		Increase	
Operating revenue	\$2,801,974	\$2,801,974	
Operating expenses	8,683,841	8,683,841	
Net operating revenue	1,117,500	1,117,500	
Outside net revenue	23,200	23,200	
Total net revenue	1,140,700	1,140,700	
Taxes	1,700	1,700	
Operating income	1,139,000	1,139,000	

Grand Trunk Western		Increase	
Gross receipts	\$757,500	\$757,500	
Working expenses	357,400	357,400	
Net traffic receipts	399,900	399,900	
Balance of income from rentals, etc.—Dr.	16,000	16,000	
Net profit	415,900	415,900	

Canada-Atlantic		Increase	
Gross receipts	\$40,500	\$40,500	
Working expenses	40,000	40,000	
Net traffic receipts	4,500	4,500	
Balance of income from rentals, etc.—Dr.	1,700	1,700	
Net profit	6,200	6,200	

Grand Trunk Western		Increase	
Gross receipts	\$117,500	\$117,500	
Working expenses	94,500	94,500	
Net traffic receipts	23,000	23,000	
Balance of income from rentals, etc.—Dr.	8,000	8,000	
Net profit	31,000	31,000	

Detroit & Milwaukee		Increase	
Gross receipts	\$38,100	\$38,100	
Working expenses	42,100	42,100	
Net traffic receipts	4,000	4,000	
Balance of income from rentals, etc.—Dr.	3,100	3,100	
Net profit	7,100	7,100	

Western Pacific R. R.		Increase	
Operating revenue	\$5,258,532	\$5,258,532	
Operating expenses	20,301,401	20,301,401	
Net operating revenue	185,233	185,233	
Outside net revenue	4,229,904	4,229,904	
Total net revenue	4,415,137	4,415,137	
Taxes	922,506	922,506	
Operating income	3,492,631	3,492,631	

\*Decrease.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In the hope of stimulating purchasing operations on the part of the principal consumers, local handlers and of turpentine reduced their quotation on the spirits a half cent, from 41½ to 41c, and the lower figure attracted only a small jobbing business, however, and failed to induce large buyers to reenter the market.

Rosin—Only a moderate jobbing demand was noted for any of the grades of rosin, but prices were very firmly maintained by local holders, especially on the pale and medium grades. Common continued to be offered at \$6.55, and general sample E at the same level. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.55, gen sam E \$6.65, graded B \$6.75, D \$6.90, E \$6.90, F \$6.95, G \$6.95, H \$7.05, I \$7.05, K \$7.35, M \$7.50, N \$8, WG \$8.20, WW \$8.75.

Tar and Pitch—A midsummer business was the best which the local handlers of tar and pitch could obtain. Prices remained unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar, and at \$4.45 to \$4.75 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 38¢ to 39¢. Sales 540, receipts 1040, exports 420, stock 36,091. Rosin firm. Sales 3855, receipts 2715, exports 2780, stock 100,519. Prices: WW \$8.20, WG \$7.20, N \$7.35, M \$7.05, K \$6.65, I \$6.60, H \$6.60, G \$6.60, F \$6.60, E \$6.50, D \$6.45, B \$6.35.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s 6d. Rosin, common, 16s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine weak at 30s 4½d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 20s.

## WESTERN OPTIMISM MORE PRONOUNCED; PROSPECTS BRIGHT

CHICAGO—In its September circular the National City Bank of Chicago says among other things:

General business throughout the West shows steady expansion, and within the last month there has been a notable improvement in sentiment. In sections where a few weeks ago there was lagging trade there has been a definite revival so that now conditions show a decided improvement over the situation which prevailed at the opening of last month. The showing of bank exchanges is significant, with large gains over the weekly totals reported at this time last year. All this has induced larger borrowings by the merchants, and the indications are that in the near future there will be a very much broader inquiry for money from mercantile sources generally. While much has been said about the holding back of various undertakings because of the uncertainties incident to the presidential campaign, the fact is that the politics has played very little part this year in restricting business and is having now only slight influence at the important interior centers.

The large industrial corporations as well as the small merchants are handling a great deal more business than they did at this time last year, and because of the long period of deferred buying these demands are today materially larger than they would ordinarily be at this season. The fact is that the whole West is doing a very good business, that the operations are conservative, and that the inquiry reflects a material expansion of the consumptive demand. What is more to the point, perhaps, is the fact that the improvement appears to be progressive and that, barring unforeseen difficulties, there is likely to be a continuance of this recovery in general trade for some time to come. Although this movement has reached considerable proportions, there are no indications as yet, that it has developed abuses, or what may be termed "reckless buying." The effort seems to be to conduct a legitimate business at a fair margin of profit.

In comparison with conditions prevailing a year ago the general situation may be said to be immeasurably stronger and the optimism of the people much more pronounced. All this is the more interesting when it is recalled how general were the misgivings at the beginning of the year regarding the possible complications of the presidential contest.

During the first seven months of the present calendar year, this country piled up an international balance of more than \$200,000,000. The slight excess of imports over exports shown in July, was due in large measure to the heavy gain in the import item as a result of business revival, and in some degree also, to the uncertainty concerning the exact changes that would be made in connection with the prospective revision of the tariff.

## NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks and trust companies issued today compares with the preceding week as follows:

	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Change
Excess cash reserve	\$2,751,100	\$1,902,650	\$848,450
Total loans	2,022,180,000	2,016,000,000	6,180,000
Specie	357,637,000	373,000,000	-15,363,000
Local tenders	81,908,000	82,000,000	-92,000
Net deposits	1,872,724,000	39,117,000	1,833,607,000
Circulation	147,101,000	147,127,000	-26,000

\*Increase.

A year ago there was a surplus, including trust companies admitted to the clearing house, of \$22,629,750, and two years ago a surplus of the banks alone of \$30,258,775.

The actual totals of the clearing house banks and trust companies compare with the preceding week as follows:

	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Change
Excess cash reserve	\$2,751,100	\$1,902,650	\$848,450
Total loans	2,022,180,000	2,016,000,000	6,180,000
Specie	357,637,000	373,000,000	-15,363,000
Local tenders	81,908,000	82,000,000	-92,000
Net deposits	1,872,724,000	39,117,000	1,833,607,000
Circulation	147,101,000	147,127,000	-26,000

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	30½	31½	30½	30½
Oct	30½	31½	30½	30½
Nov	30½	31½	30½	30½
Dec	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jan	30½	31½	30½	30½
Feb	30½	31½	30½	30½
Mar	30½	31½	30½	30½
Apr	30½	31½	30½	30½
May	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jun	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jul	30½	31½	30½	30½
Aug	30½	31½	30½	30½
Sep	30½	31½	30½	30½
Oct	30½	31½	30½	30½
Nov	30½	31½	30½	30½
Dec	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jan	30½	31½	30½	30½
Feb	30½	31½	30½	30½
Mar	30½	31½	30½	30½
Apr	30½	31½	30½	30½
May	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jun	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jul	30½	31½	30½	30½
Aug	30½	31½	30½	30½
Sep	30½	31½	30½	30½
Oct	30½	31½	30½	30½
Nov	30½	31½	30½	30½
Dec	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jan	30½	31½	30½	30½
Feb	30½	31½	30½	30½
Mar	30½	31½	30½	30½
Apr	30½	31½	30½	30½
May	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jun	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jul	30½	31½	30½	30½
Aug	30½	31½	30½	30½
Sep	30½	31½	30½	30½
Oct	30½	31½	30½	30½
Nov	30½	31½	30½	30½
Dec	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jan	30½	31½	30½	30½
Feb	30½	31½	30½	30½
Mar	30½	31½	30½	30½
Apr	30½	31½	30½	30½
May	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jun	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jul	30½	31½	30½	30½
Aug	30½	31½	30½	30½
Sep	30½	31½	30½	30½
Oct	30½	31½	30½	30½
Nov	30½	31½	30½	30½
Dec	30½	31½	30½	30½
Jan	30½	31½	30½	30½
Feb	30½	31½	30½	30½
Mar	30½	31½	30½	30½



# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## CARMARTHEN DEFEAT FELT BY LABOR PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)

CARMARTHEN, Wales—The result of the Carmarthen election is perhaps the biggest blow the Labor party have received for a considerable time. In an absolutely representative constituency, they have not only failed to carry the seat, but in the 20 months which have intervened since the last election, they have actually lost ground.

As was pointed out in an earlier stage of the struggle, the Liberal majority in the constituency was so vast that there was room for the Ministerialist and the Labor candidates to divide the votes and still both remain above the Unionist candidate. What has actually happened is something very different from this. On an increased poll, the Liberal and the Unionist have increased their votes, whilst the votes of the Labor candidate have decreased.

The alteration in the figures is very remarkable, for whilst, on an increased electorate of 845, the Liberal vote has only increased 237, the Unionist vote has increased 1039, and, most remarkable of all, the Labor vote has decreased 87.

The increase in the Unionist vote can, perhaps, be accounted for by the rally of the Liberal churchmen to the Unionist standard and by the extraordinary unpopularity of the insurance act. At all events, this Unionist vote is very much

larger than it has ever been before, some 1200 more than in that zenith of Unionist prosperity, the year 1900.

How to account for the Labor failure is much more difficult. Dr. Williams was admittedly a good candidate. Standing a little more than a year and a half ago as an independent candidate, on a smaller electorate, he actually polled more votes than he polled on the present occasion, as the official candidate of the Labor party, supported on the platform by its parliamentary representatives.

It is scarcely possible to avoid the conclusion that, at the present moment, the electorate is showing anything but a Socialist tendency. In the three elections which have occurred since the disagreement between the Labor and Liberal parties, the Labor party have been very badly beaten in two instances. Hanley and Carmarthen, whilst the Unionist carried the seat at Crewe, owing to the split.

One of the principal Labor organs, discussing the question, declares that "the ironical thing has happened: many of the workers have again preferred the specious and pretended friend to the real friend," and it winds up by declaring that the way out is for labor to "think harder and hit harder."

The actual figures are: the Rev. J. Town Jones, 6082; Mervyn Peel, 3334; Dr. J. H. Williams, 1089.

## M. POINCARÉ FINDS WARM WELCOME ON RETURN TO FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Poincaré on his return from Russia disembarked from the cruiser Conde at Dunkirk, where he was welcomed by M. Steeg, minister of the interior; M. Trepont, prefect of the department of the Nord, and other officials. He was greeted on landing with salutes from the batteries, and afterwards drove through the streets, all decorated with flags and devices, to the Hotel de Ville, where a luncheon was given in his honor by the municipality. The mayor of Dunkirk, M. Terquin, congratulated the prime minister on "his triumphant journey which had been the object of comment of the whole world."

In reply M. Poincaré expressed his gratitude to the naval officers and men in whose company he had paid a visit to Russia, the friend of France. His reception in Russia had moved him deeply, and was accorded neither to himself nor to the government, but to the friendly and allied nation of which he was the official representative.

The friendship of the two countries, he declared, was unalterable; time far from cooling it has given it renewed vigor. Russia and France were equally interested in the solidity of the alliance, which enabled them from day to day to continue their diplomatic action, and to work together for the maintenance of peace. The union was completed and enlarged, he went on, by the cordial understanding with England, and no one could possibly suspect in this peaceful grouping of three friendly powers anything of a provocative or aggressive nature.

The prime minister's speech was received with frequent and enthusiastic applause. Following directly on the conclusion of the luncheon M. Poincaré, accompanied by M. Steeg, drove to the station and left Dunkirk by special train to Paris.

## AUSTRALIAN PLAN OF COMPULSORY SERVICE PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The Sydney Morning Herald in a recent issue expressed the astonishment of Australia at the reports current in some quarters in London to the effect that compulsory military training in Australia was inefficient and unpopular, and goes on to assert that the system is regarded by Australians as wholly necessary and entirely efficient.

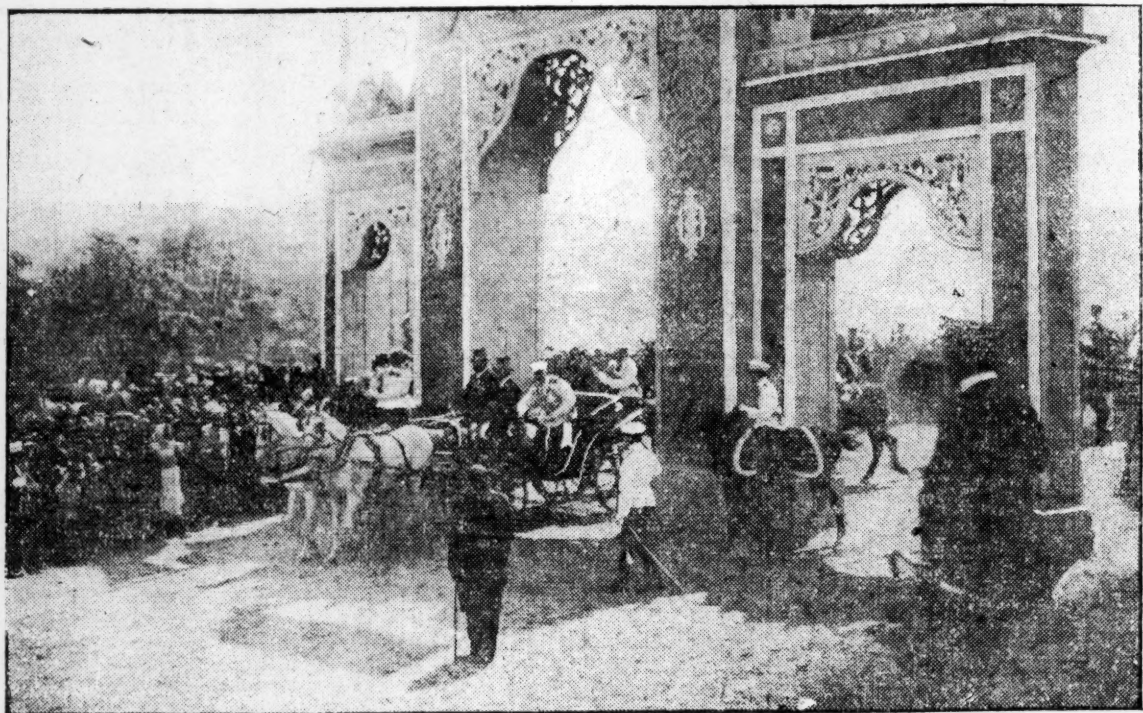
"Doubtless," it continues, "the system entails personal inconvenience in individual cases, and to that extent is sectionally unpopular, but the great body of Australians believe that defense is nationally necessary. They see no hope of a worthy national defense otherwise than by the compulsory system, and consider compulsory enrolment of youth a sound and workable compromise between adult conscription and the slackness of voluntary service."

## AIRSHIPS TESTING WIRELESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Frankfort airship docks of the Zeppelin company have just been fitted with a complete wireless station. The system is that of Wien, with sounding sparks, and a distance of about 400 miles is reached at present. An alternative current of 8000 volts proceeds from the transmitting apparatus. This is by way of experiment, and should it prove successful, all the Zeppelin airships, passenger and military alike, will be furnished with wireless of the same system.

## FEELING OF BULGARIANS AGAINST TURKEY IS HIGH IN PHILIPPOLIS



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

King Ferdinand driving out of Sofia to review his troops on occasion of twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign

(Special to the Monitor)

PHILIPPOLIS, Bulgaria—Public opinion in Bulgaria, inflamed by the Kocchana massacres, continues to urge on the government war with Turkey. One of the largest political meetings ever held in Philippolis took place recently. Speeches

in favor of war with Turkey in order to liberate Macedonia were delivered, and at the termination of the meeting the crowd, carrying black banners, marched to the Military College and gave an enthusiastic ovation to the officers who appeared on the balcony.

Similar scenes also took place at Sofia, and the black hangings were only removed on the day of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's reign, in order that the decorations might be substituted when he drove out to review the Bulgarian troops.

## SARAGOSSA AND MALAGA STRIKE MOVEMENT GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—The great strike movement at Saragossa is steadily growing in volume. Combined with it is a similar movement at Malaga, in which the Syndicalists and the Republicans have, for the time being, come to terms amongst themselves.

It appears to be the intention of the organizers to attempt to start a similar agitation in the various industrial areas throughout the country. Undoubtedly the intention is to utilize these upheavals if possible for revolutionary purposes. The government have poured troops into the disturbed areas, but this has had no effect whatever in limiting the spread of the strikes.

It is said that in Malaga, in the next few days, the strike will have become general. At any rate, there can be no doubt that the Republican party, in connection with the revolutionary Syndicalists, are testing their strength throughout the country, and on the result of this test will depend the policy to be adopted in the immediate future.

## COMMISSION ON EMPIRE TRADE IS UNDER NEW HEAD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. Arnold Morley to be chairman of the Dominions Royal commission appointed in pursuance of the twentieth resolution of the imperial conference of 1911, in succession to the Right Hon. Lord Inchcape, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., who has resigned owing to urgent business affairs.

The commission will reassemble in the United Kingdom in October, and is prepared, subject to its terms of reference, to receive ideas from associations or private persons in England as to possible development of the natural resources of the self-governing dominions and the improvement and extension of their trade with each other and with the United Kingdom.

## ROMAN BUST FOUND IN WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

CORWEN, Wales—John Williams, a member of the board of guardians at Corwen, discovered some years ago while excavating an ancient bust, which leading French, German, Italian and American professors agree with the keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British museum in thinking is a Roman bust in Greek marble representing a priest of Isis and dating from the second quarter of the first century. How it managed to get to Corwen remains a mystery. Mr. Williams is sending the bust to Wrexham for exhibition in the art collection which is being organized in connection with the National Eisteddfod.

## KAISER NOT WRITING MEMOIRS

(Special to the Monitor)

COLOGNE, Germany—The Koelnische Zeitung publishes a telegram from Berlin which emphatically repudiates the statement which appeared in the foreign press recently that the Emperor William was engaged in writing his memoirs. It is asserted on good authority that the Emperor never kept diaries before ascending the throne nor has occupied himself with them.

## PROSPECT BEFORE FRENCH IN MOROCCO IS NOT ENCOURAGING

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER—There is no doubt that France is beginning to experience in Morocco the difficulties which the United Kingdom experienced in the early days of its occupation of Egypt. With a pretender in arms in the north, and a mahdi in the south, the French commanders are not likely to have an idle time.

The occupation of Marakesh by the mahdi has compelled General Lyautey to organize an expedition for his ejection. It is said that El-Hiba has between 4000 and 5000 men with him, and that his religious influence is enormous. The French officers who know the country declare that the mere ejection of him from Marakesh will not be in itself sufficient, but that it will be necessary to pursue him probably into the Sahara to break up his forces.

Such an expedition would resemble very much the expedition of General Hicks to the Sudan, the disaster attending which led to the whole of the Sudanese campaigns, which began with the mission of Gordon to Omdurman, and did not finish until Lord Kitchener had brought the railway to that city.

The prospect before the French, in these circumstances, is not an encouraging one, but it is one for which they must have been fully prepared when they undertook the pacification of the country. For some days communication with Marakesh has been interrupted, and until the expedition reaches there, probably no authentic news of what has happened will come to hand.

## QUEENSLAND GETS MORE DAIRIES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The amount of butter manufactured at Booval for the month of May was 137 tons, being an increase of 17 tons compared with the corresponding month of last year. Fifty-five tons of butter were manufactured at Kingstons during the year, being an increase of 20 tons 3 cwt. 3 gr. as compared with last year.

## LONDON TO IMPROVE LIGHTING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The city engineer, in his annual report, states that the present cost of city street lighting is £20,873, but the corporation have recently made an arrangement with the Gas Light and Coke Company and the City of London Electric Lighting Company for lighting the principal streets with centrally hung lamps in equal proportions, and this will effect an annual saving of £6830, while there will be an increase in illuminating power.

## BULGARIANS GIVE ASSISTANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—An executive committee composed of all parties and classes of society, together with representatives of the Macedonian Charitable Societies, has been formed for the collection of relief funds for the Kocchana victims. Political meetings are also being held throughout the kingdom urging war against Turkey and the liberation of Macedonia.

## AGENT EXPLAINS MINERS' UNREST IN SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

LLANHILLETH, Wales—At a mass meeting of the colliery workmen of Llanhilleth, George Barker, member of the executive of the miners' federation and agent for the western valleys of Monmouthshire, spoke of the working of the minimum wage act in the South Wales coal fields.

The award made by Lord St. Aldwyn had not given satisfaction, as 60 per cent of the workmen received no benefit whatever so far as wages were concerned. But it was a gratification to know that the remaining 40 per cent who had benefited under the act were the lowest paid wage men. These men had received a benefit amounting in some cases to an addition of 4s. per week.

On the other hand he did not know of a single instance in which colliers had received arrears due to them under the act, and in consequence there was a state of unrest among them. It was of the greatest importance that umpires should be appointed without delay.

The interest of the poorer collieries had been carefully guarded by Lord St. Aldwyn, with the result that the whole coalfield had suffered. If a pit was economically unprofitable it should be closed. An unprofitable colliery meant insufficient wages and was an institution productive of misery to the community.

## USE OF OPIUM IN INDIA IS CURTAILED

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—The government of India has already reduced the quantity of opium exported to China, India's chief customer, and the further reduction of the export which will take place concurrently with China's abandonment of the cultivation of the poppy, should lead to the total cessation of the export to China.

Now, however, the government is taking steps to reduce the consumption of the drug within India itself not only by making opium dens illegal, but by reducing the amount of opium which an individual may lawfully possess, and by increasing the price of the opium sold by the government.

## PORTUGAL TRYING PRISONERS

(Special to the Monitor)

OPORTO, Portugal—The trials of the Portuguese royalists are being carried on in Chaves, Cabeceiras de Basto and Braga. The large number of prisoners points to lengthy proceedings in the courts. The steamer Cabo Verde, chartered by the government to receive the prisoners as they arrive, is lying in Leixoes harbor. The first prisoner to be received on board was Capt. Don Joao d'Almeida.

## FLIGHTS OVER THAMES BANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has been officially announced that the committee of the Royal Aero Club has under consideration the question of the desirability of allowing aeroplane flights over the Thames on its passage through the city of London, and has decided pending a conference with the authorities to provisionally forbid such flights.

## RUSSIA STRENGTHENS POSTS

(Special to the Monitor)

TABRIZ, Persia—In consequence of a report that bands of Shahsevens have made their appearance on the Russo-Persian border, the Russian posts on the

## EXCAVATION WORK IN PALESTINE SHEDS LIGHT ON THE PAST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The work accomplished by Professor Macalister of the Palestine exploration fund can best be gauged by a perusal of the three volumes which the association has just published. This work deals with the excavations on the site of the ancient Gezer and is of the greatest interest.

Another site which has proved as fruitful as Gezer is now being excavated by Professor Macalister and Mr. Newton. Bethshemesh, a city of Biblical associations, on the southern slopes of the Vale of Sorek, has in no way fallen short of the anticipations of these archeologists. During the first season's work the foundations of the ancient city walls were followed and a number of discoveries made.

During this present season a "high place" with five pillars has been brought to light, and close to it a rock-cut opening, furnished with rock-hewn steps, leading into a large double grotto, one branch of which may be the beginning of one of those "water passages" which have been found in the ancient site of Jerusalem and at Gezer.

The works have had to be closed owing to the lateness of the season, but it is hoped as soon as practicable, to make further investigations which will throw more light upon the civilization of early times.

## BAVARIAN MINISTER REPLIES TO ATTACK BY AN ANTI-SOCIALIST

(Special to the Monitor)

MUNICH, Bavaria—The advanced political views which are said to be held in the Bavarian army have caused some comment in Berlin and Munich before now. The subject has again been forcibly brought to the public notice by the extravagant attack made by Baron von Frankenstein, a member of the Center party, on the Bavarian minister for war in the Diet recently.

The baron contended that the government was conniving at the spread of Socialism in the army by pardoning officers disgraced for expressing opinions of a socialist tendency. The baron, he said, must not be allowed to become Socialist playgrounds.

Baron Kress von Kresenstein, the minister for war, though admitting that Socialism must exist, repudiated the idea of its being farspread in the army and declared that the discipline among the Bavarian troops was above suspicion. The institution of an inquiry as to the number of Socialists in the army was out of the question.

The fact that in his attack Baron von Frankenstein enjoined the minister for war that officers should be forbidden to subscribe to the famous comic journal Simplicissimus, on account of its subversive policy, has caused much comment.

## EXCAVATIONS IN SHROPSHIRE HAVE WON VALUABLE RELICS

(Special to the Monitor)

SHEREWSBURY, Shropshire—When in 1860 excavations were carried out in Shropshire considerable remains of the Roman occupation were found, and it was ascertained that Uriconium or Wroxeter dated from the year A. D. 43, when the fourteenth Roman legion took possession of the town.

It then became the opinion of archeologists and antiquarians that Shropshire would prove a fruitful field of research. From that date onwards nothing further was attempted, and it has only been within the last year that the

Society of Antiquaries has carried out further exploration work over an area of 170 acres.

The discoveries made, however, have fully justified the provisions of 1860. The frontages of a number of houses and a fine portico, all facing Watling street, in addition to a number of walls and cisterns, have been brought to light together with a furnace, 80 gold coins, chiefly of the time of the Emperor Vespasian, and some beautiful specimens of pottery. Of the lead mines which tradition says exist in that district nothing so far has been discovered.

## VILLAGE DRAMA AIM CONSIDERED BY CONFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England—A conference to help to establish the village drama was held recently under the chairmanship of Frank Benson, the well known Shakespearean actor, and attracted a large and representative assembly, including professors from the Chicago and Harvard universities.

Frank Benson said that the project was directly connected with Stratford, which was only appropriate and correct. He meant that, as Stratford was the birthplace of the most finished art form of drama yet known, it was in the fitness of things that Stratford should be the

cradle of what he termed the lesser, the more popular form of drama, and one that was a spontaneous and healthy expression of the growing culture of the people.

Other speakers urged the extension of the drama to villages and considered that the drama should be used as a means of education although they admitted that certain difficulties which stood in the way would have to be removed.

## JAPAN TO ADD TO FORCE IN KOREA

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The idea has long been entertained in Japan of increasing the number of troops in Korea by two divisions. The military authorities have, it is understood, decided that the scheme shall come into operation next year. It will be completed in 1918, and the net cost is estimated at £2,600,000.

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road from Julfa to Tabriz have been further strengthened. It is stated that a sotnia of Cossacks captured 40 of the tribesmen near Marand and that the latter made no resistance.



# THE HOME FORUM

## National Example

IT would be worthy of a free, enlightened and at no distant period a great nation, to give mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it?—George Washington.

## HINTS FOR THE HOME GARDENER

FLOWERS are especially effective planted near trees, or in little open glades like natural meadows. The design of large beds or a union of several small ones must be exceedingly simple, the lines of the borders and paths generally curving. A few straight paths are extremely effective and in no way give a sense of severity to the garden, but if all the paths are straight the garden will appear geometrical and precise, an effect always to be avoided, cautions a writer in the Craftsman. Too many straight lines tend to separate rather than unite the different parts of the garden, where the curving lines afford a warm sense of unity and friendliness, a perceptible blending of all the beautiful things. Thus the form of the beds really becomes of more importance than the color.

### We All Serve

It's all service, and all that matters much to the moralist is that each of us should come, somehow, where he belongs, and get the sort of job he can learn to be good at, and delve at it until a better one calls him—if it does. But of course to find one's proper job is a great achievement in life, being the one that engages my energies at present, says a writer in Harpers, but in the person of a business man. He continues: Also to find a man proper for a job that needs doing seems to be a considerable achievement, bigger or less big, according to the size of the job, but supremely important when the job is a vital matter like the presidency sometimes.

The processes by which the top men come to the top are as interesting as anything in history. Indeed, they almost constitute history. The most powerful men just come to their own. Commonly they make the places which they occupy, and the places grow with them until, when they get out, there is a gaping vacancy to be filled.

Contrasts of color in some parts of the garden are more dramatic in interest, yet the more restful schemes that include but one tone, yellow or pink or purple, have their full value. It is a good plan where large spaces are to be planted to have one part of the garden where the flowering vines, shrubs and plants are all of harmonious shades of pale reds, with deep reds in shadowy corners; another part, say at the edge of some open sunny slope, with the blossoms yellow and orange. Plant forget-me-nots in some retired moist bit of ground, mass delphinium in a sunny plot near a shield of trees, and campanulas near banks of fern. Vines draped from tree to tree, clambering over a pergola or running along a wall, aid greatly in bringing about a sense of unity.

## NARCISSUS ON SWISS HILLSIDE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

THE spring in Switzerland is a glorious time for flowers. The daffodils and narcissus that elsewhere are coaxed into bloom in gardens there grow wild and carpet the hillside. In this picture, taken at San Loup, above Les Avants, is shown a field of narcissus.

## Prelude to American Anthology

1787-1900

I SAW the constellated matin choir  
Then when they sang together in the dawn—  
The morning stars of this first rounded day  
Hesperian, hundred holed, that ending leaves  
Youth's fillet still upon the New World's brow;  
Then when they sang together—sang for joy  
Of mount and wood and cataract and stretch  
Of keen-aided vasts reaches happy-homed—  
I heard the stately hymning, saw their light  
Resolve in flame that evil long inwrought  
With what was else the goodliest domain  
Of freedom warded by the ancient sea;  
So sang they, rose they to meridian,  
And westering down the firmament led of  
Cluster and train of younger celebrants  
That beamed as they might, by adverse skies  
Shrouded, but stayed not nor discomfited.  
Others oncoming shine, nor fail to chant  
New anthems, yet not alien, for the time  
Goes not out darkling nor of music mute  
To the next age, that quickened now awaits  
Their heralding, their more impassioned song.

—Edmund Clarence Stedman.

## Volcanoes in the Moon

The visible part of the moon is about equal to the superficies of North America. It is very mountainous, and around the vast dry plains which form the dark spots seen with the naked eye are volcanoes whose funnel-shaped craters resemble old wells filled in by the deposits of the ages.—Harpers Weekly.

## Lessons in Loving

IT WAS the old problem, of love that may not even spend itself for those it loves. Some hold that the purpose of such privation is to teach men to love God and not their fellow-men. Rather, it is to teach them to love human beings, more, with love not separate from the love of God, but near to His own heart. Such love is never fruitless, though it may seem to be.—May Kendall in Sunshine Bulletin.

## SOME OF MEREDITH'S PEOPLE

ENTHUSIASTS, as many people consider the readers of George Meredith to be, follow with deep attention the letters of their admired author which are appearing in Scribners. Especially are the rare notes on his various books carefully underscored, or clipped to tuck into the fly leaves of the volume.

He says of "Diana of the Crossways," that she is "partly modeled on Mrs. Norton," but also remarks that he has had to endow her with intelligence, which leaves one not so sure that the original of this flashing figure has so much to be grateful for. Mrs. Norton was the granddaughter of Sheridan. She wrote not remarkable verse, and her friendship with Lord Melbourne is typed no doubt in Mrs. Norton's experiences. Mrs. Norton wrote books and had considerable literary-political influence, but the story of how she sold a secret to a newspaper is said to be apocryphal.

Meredith says that he never started on a novel to pursue the theory it developed. "The dominant idea took up the story and the characters midway."

Of the "Egoist," counted probably his greatest work, he wrote to Robert Louis Stevenson, "I don't think you will like it: I doubt if those who care for my work will care for it at all." And indeed it does read to the convinced Meredithian as something less rich and deep than his

other works. Clara Middleton is examined too dispassionately, as is the Egoist himself, to touch the heart. One feels more love, if less art, in the other novels, or this is how some folk account of the books.

To Lord Morley Meredith wrote, speaking of a publisher's disapproval of "Beauchamp's Career," "I write for you and men like you."

## Opinion of Velasquez

Of all the old masters Velasquez exerts the greatest influence on the art of our times, says George B. Rose in his "Leading Painters." Without him Whistler would never have been the painter that we know, nor would Mr. Sargent, Mr. Chase, Mr. Zorn, nor many another of our leading masters of the brush, paint as they do. These men have all sat at the feet of the great Spaniard, striving, and it must be admitted, striving in vain, to learn the secret of his power.

No man is saved simply for his own sake. He is first saved, and then sent. If one will not be sent, he cannot be saved.—Edward J. Bosworth.

## AWAKENING TO TRUTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOCRATES held that "each man must conquer truth for himself by rigid struggle with himself." Another philosopher, Eucken, phrases the same thought in these words: "No truth can be complete which is not my truth, that is, at once a truth for me and a

truth won through my own activity." Ancient philosophy seems never to have gone further than Socrates; much modern philosophy is either frankly material or stays on the borderline of revealed truth. Contrast these with the declaration of one greater than all: "For this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto truth," and with the statement of the apostle, "Truth came by Jesus Christ."

Every morally earnest man feels the need of awakening to a clear conception of righteousness and truth. Life without such a consciousness is more or less a blank. A study of the life of the Master establishes not only the conviction that there is just one source of truth, but also that there is only one Truth, that is, God; therefore, to know the right, to be aroused from the lethargy of material sense in which mortals are enveloped and absorbed, is to know God.

It is of infinite importance that we all determine what is the end and aim of life, and especially what are primarily and secondarily among those things which should engage our attention. Mortal sense testimony clothes with the semblance of the highest good that which ought to be subsidiary to other aims; it can do nothing else; hence the need to seek guidance from the only unerring source. Moreover, it is ever necessary to remember that mortal mind misleads by persuading us that while error is natural, good is a phenomenon, the possession of which can only be attained through supernatural means. Mrs. Eddy exposes the fallacy of this thought on pages 130 and 131 of Science and Health. She asks, "If thought is startled at the strong claim of Science for the supremacy of God, or Truth, and doubts the supremacy of good, ought we not, contrariwise, to be astounded at the vigorous claims of evil and doubt them?"

Truth should not seem so surprising and unnatural as error, and error should not seem so real as truth. What mortal thought does is to lay the emphasis in the wrong direction, because it is ignorant of the spiritual. As we are awakened to the knowledge that all is Spirit and spiritual we rise from many false beliefs. We then learn that man's natural habitat is not material, as we have been taught, but is wholly and solely spiritual. Once at mental outlook is experienced we shall no longer make the mistake of thinking that it is easier to sin than to overcome and destroy sin. Rather shall we be possessed by the conviction that those imaginary powers which evil claims to have are illusions and that it is our privilege effectually to demonstrate this by our unfaltering understanding of the allness of good.

Pondering over such truths as these, men cannot miss the highest good. No man can enter into the realm of truth without being conscious that it is of God and he will thus begin without delay to rejoice in something like sincerity of heart, a pure vision, an uplifted look, a growing desire for the life that has its being in Love. These combined will arouse in him a desire for holiness, such as many of God's children all down the centuries have manifested. This is that victory over the false testimony of the corporeal senses which God asks of us all. Surely it is a fight well worth our best effort.

It is encouraging to know that in proportion to our subordination of the material we shall entertain spiritual thoughts, and daily add to our capacity for making life truly worth living. The accomplishment of this object is the very essence of Christian Science, which has come to emphasize, to revivify, in human thought the inspired life of the Master. When he taught the truth he was often speaking to those who were in the attitude of expectation and in a condition of receptivity. They drank in every word. We today can likewise hear his voice and follow his steps. He taught that they who desire to know the truth may have it and all the power associated with it. In living the truth

he was opening up the kingdom of heaven to all who believe. To every man comes at some time or other a voice that bids him arise out of the chaos of worldly hungerings and thirstings, out of the confusion and murkiness of material ambition, out of the moral darkness of error, into the sunlight of spiritual consciousness. This call is to what is man's real home, where the dreams of mortal thought gradually fade, and we see that "life is to wake not sleep," yea, to press from earth's level where right and wrong seem so tangled, on to the heights where we shall know that true self-government comes only from patient loyalty to Truth and Love.

## To Meet the Morning

THE dusky sky fades into blue,  
And bluer surges bind us;  
The stars are glimmering faint and few,  
The night is left behind us.

Turn not where sinks the sullen dark  
Before the signs of warning,  
But crowd the canvas on our bark  
And sail to meet the morning.

—Bayard Taylor.

## IDYL OF THE HOUR TRANSCRIBED

THE magazines are full of idyllic scenes nowadays, for everybody is either going back to the farm or ardently urging such a retreat on his neighbors. But perhaps no more amusing feat of bucolic experiment has been accomplished than one in Suburban Life where a gentleman farmer is cornered by a friend to whom he has been boasting of his agricultural successes. This friend is a poet, who apparently lives far above mundane considerations, except when at the luncheon hour he sometimes meets his friend in the city and listens to his panegyric of country life.

One day the poet wires his friend that he will be down to dinner that night. The must-be host gazes out of the window. There lies the boasted garden in all the flaccid discouragement of a dry spell, only a few weary looking green shoots are here and there; the berry bushes are bare, the cherry tree bare. He is driven to take his wife into his confidence and confess that he has—well, anticipated a bit in describing his garden to his friend. What is to be done? The poet will arrive and expect a large assortment of fresh vegetables for dinner, and more than that he will insist on seeing the garden.

But Madame Wife is equal to the situation. She sends her husband to town with orders to buy all the green stuff he can discover at the market, and leave the rest to her; \$25 is not to limit the outlay; he is to buy all he can find. When the farmer-futurist returns with his load he is hurried into the garden, which an hour later presents a transformation indeed. On the raspberry bushes strawberries hang in gay

profusion, held in place by darning cotton. From currant bushes carrots and turnips dangle, and out of the ground here and there a potato shows carelessly where the barfellow is concealed. Corn is dependent from the trees and asparagus stands proudly up from the pansy bed.

The husband to be sure demurely feebly at some of the prodigies of the grafting art which have been made to appear. But the wife reminds him that

## Picture Puzzle



What term of affection?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Corte

his friend is a poet and is sure not to know whether cabbages grow on oak trees or under ground. Leave her alone to explain things.

So in the next scene when the poet arrives he is duly led to the garden. Airily the wife proceeds to gather asparagus for dinner. She pulls it up from the pansy bed, stalks clipped and clean. The poet stares a moment and then murmurs something about cutting asparagus. She says that this is a new, rootless sort, that grows already to serve. Then the strawberries are gathered with the aid of the host's pen-knife, and though the poet stammers a bit, he acquiesces in the statement that corn grafted into a silver maple is one of the newest feats of arbor culture. The tomatoes are dug out of the ground next to the potato patch and heads of lettuce are culled from the grape arbor.

But when the poet has eaten and declared his dinner perfect he begins in the intimacy of after dinner chat to ask questions. For example he wonders why the cook did not pull the darning cotton out of the strawberries before serving them, and how it happens that cucumbers grown underground come out from the earth sometimes heads and sometimes tails upward. The host is at last driven to a laughing confession of the joke, reminding the poet that, as gleaner of flowers of fancy, he is not supposed to know anything about a vegetable garden. Then the poet in turn begins to laugh and confesses that he only writes poetry for pleasure; his real work is to edit a farm journal for which his friend had only last week subscribed. All of which may be named a case where not only the tables but the vegetables were turned.

## SCHOOL DAYS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT

THE modesty of Sir Walter Scott is nowhere more delightfully evident than in the few pages of autobiography which preface Lockhart's "Life of Scott." Sir Walter tells of his desultory study and says that though he had picked up by his omnivorous reading a vast amount of information, it was unclassified and not ready at his call, and he often passed in school as more unlearned than he really was. He tells how he was called the Greek blockhead because he would not do his Greek lessons, and how he also both offended and astounded his Greek teacher, when called on for a thesis in honor of the classic language, by comparing Homer with Aristotle and attempting to prove how very much more to the point the modern writer spoke for modern readers.

His Latin studies, begun earlier, were a delight to him and he names over the prose and poetry of the famous Latins which he learned to love. He speaks of his surreptitious reading of English poets, at a time when he was supposed to be in bed. His first play-going was to hear "As You Like It" and when the brotherly quarrel is developed, in his childish absorption and innocence of sorry experience, he exclaimed aloud, "But aren't they brothers?"

Ossian and Spenser were also among his early loves, more especially the lat-

ter. Unconsciously he learned many passages of Spenser by heart, so did he pore over the enchanting pages. He says of himself, "Few ever read so much and to so little purpose." But those who have reaped the harvest of his splendid genius in days of delight over his romances and poems know that his delight in poetry and pure romance, in things of good report, in beauty and freedom and happiness, were all fostered by his wholesome reading of whatever sort, and his power of weaving romance grew by his association with other noble writers.

Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," in Hook's translation, is another volume which absorbed many hours of happy fancy for the growing poet. But Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry" had perhaps the deepest influence upon him, with its strong and wild ballads, waking his interest in the tales and legendry of his own land. Reading this book he would often forget to go home to dinner, and he knew much of it by heart and could reel it off for the delight of other lads. Scott tells how he saved his pennies carefully in order to buy for himself a copy of this book.

Scott also names Richardson, McKenzie, Fielding and Smollett among the other influences of his developing thought. He tells of his law studies under David Hume, whom he praises for a marvelous conciseness and clearness in setting forth the great mass of information on which the lads took notes. In this instance at least Scott admits

himself to have been a close student. He did his best to become a successful man of the law, for it was his father's dearest wish. The father could not understand how the romantic scribbler in which the son delighted could ever mean anything to him in the way of a serious profession.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 7, 1912

### The Business Situation

SO ACCUSTOMED have people become to hearing good crop news recently that the report of the government on condition of the cotton crop, issued this week, does not seem to have made much impression. The report gave the condition on Aug. 25 as 74.8. This compares with 76.5 in the previous month, a decline of only 1.7. The ten-year average is 73.6. A year ago the condition was 73.2.

The month of August is considered a critical period for the cotton crop and it came through this season in remarkably good shape. Based on the condition of the plant and acreage under cultivation, estimated outturn is upward of 14,000,000 bales. This is a very large yield, although not up to last year's record. Cotton prices have been declining recently on the strength of the excellent outlook for the crop. Lower prices may not be agreeable to the producers, but the big crop will be of enormous benefit to consumers throughout the world and will be no small factor in checking the rising cost of living.

The big cotton crop, together with the splendid cereal harvest, will prove a blessing which mankind certainly does not fully appreciate. The abundant yields adding enormously to the wealth of the people should more than offset the disturbances which may be caused by political conditions this fall. Thus far the business of the United States has moved forward majestically ignoring the coming presidential election and less important disturbing events, and it is naturally hoped that the political crisis will be passed without causing more than a ripple on the commercial seas.

At the moment there has been a noticeable hardening of money rates at all of the large centers. As business has expanded wonderfully in the last six months, larger funds are needed in commercial channels. In addition there will be a more than usual demand for money for crop-moving purposes. The financing of the harvests is a big problem in the United States. The banks have been preparing for it for some time. Dealings on the stock exchanges have been restricted because the bankers have not encouraged heavy trading owing to the urgent use they will have for funds in moving the crops and meeting other business needs.

Now that the vacation season is passed, it is expected that business will continue to broaden. In fact, many lines of trade were so overwhelmed with orders that vacations had to be abandoned this year. This was especially true with the iron and steel industry. In the Pittsburgh district the steel business has been so active that many of the mills did not shut down for repairs, as is their custom, but kept running full time all summer, not even slackening to give their men a free Labor day.

### Governor Foss on Waterways

WHILE the Governor of Massachusetts touched specifically upon the necessity of improving the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, in his address of Thursday before the Atlantic deeper waterways convention at New London, Conn., his remarks in most particulars were broad enough to have a bearing upon the entire waterway situation. This was especially the case in his reference to the interrelationship of water and rail transportation. He had been speaking of the development of such ports as Hamburg, Antwerp, Glasgow and Manchester, notwithstanding their distance from the sea, and had expressed the opinion that the Merrimack and the Connecticut in New England could be deepened and otherwise improved so as to afford some of the large industrial cities on their banks access by freight vessels to the ocean, when he said: "Those interests which are opposed to the development of water commerce will lay emphasis upon the great cost of such construction, and the heavy natural barriers which will have to be overcome; but these arguments can be exploded in a moment when it is realized that all the great commercial countries of the world have had to overcome similar obstacles."

This is very true. Not a single one of the great river ports of Europe has become great, or has been enabled to preserve its greatness, without tremendous cost. The greatest of them all, London, after centuries of expenditure upon the Thames and its docks, is today spending more than any other port in the world upon modern pier facilities. The initial cost of the Manchester canal was £10,000,000, or approximately \$50,000,000, and Manchester has been spending money freely upon its dock facilities since the completion of that waterway. Antwerp, one of the finest ports in the world, is such only because all so-called natural obstacles in the way of its development were disregarded. So with Hamburg. A score of instances might be cited in support of the Governor's position. There are no longer any insurmountable engineering obstacles. Every natural obstruction has been overcome, whether it be a mountain, an isthmus, a desert or a cataract. The only question is whether improvements, waterway or other, are desirable; if they are, and the financial means are provided, the engineers can do the rest.

As this newspaper has had occasion to say in the past, the interests alluded to by Governor Foss as those likely to put forward objections to waterway development are standing in their own light by taking, and stubbornly persisting in, an attitude of opposition. In the first place, the ground they stand on is utterly untenable. The construction of waterways that will afford cheaper transportation is inevitable; the railroads are unnecessarily and unwisely antagonizing public opinion wherever they are opposing such work. In the next place, either the railroads will assist in the development of waterways, and give support to the waterways as an essential auxiliary to railway transportation, or the public, through the agency of state or federal authority, will do just that. Which ever acts, it stands to reason that eventually the railway and waterway systems must be correlated, and the future attitude of the railways will very largely determine whether the development shall come under private or public ownership.

THE American press humorists this week have been holding their annual reunion in Detroit, Mich. It is to be hoped that an interchange of jokes will aid greatly in enlivening their columns during the coming year.

### Newspaper of the Nation's Business

THE first number of a journal called the Nation's Business, now being circulated, has behind it the recently organized Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which is to federate local trade bodies and focus its collective wisdom on fundamental issues of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation, distribution and kindred phases of American life. Primarily the journal is to be informational. It will be always "affirmative in thought" when educational or inspirational in aim. Controversy is to be avoided, and partisan politics tabooed. The goal sought is illumination of the thought of men who do business, a broadening of their range of vision so as to include all national resources and activities and also the possibilities of international trade.

To bring about this result, full use will be made of sources of information that are governmental, for which complete publicity is not possible under ordinary systems of news distribution. In addition the constituent members of the national chamber of commerce will become contributing agents. The press of the world also will be gleaned for everything that can enlighten the American manufacturer, exporter and banker. The text of important legislation affecting trade will be given. So will official statistics, domestic and foreign. In short, for the service of journalists, lawmakers, disputants on the hustings, vigilant, aggressive business men, a new source of facts and arguments has been created, one that while it is to be compendious is also to be readable and newsy.

Where there is adequate appreciation of what a national chamber of commerce may do for a country's business there will be understanding of the need of such an organ. Where this is lacking, reading the journal may bring about conversion to support of the society that backs it.

As an illustration of the service which such a periodical can render a broad-gauge, alert American trader who is meeting German competition, the report of the American consul-general in Berlin on German export methods, printed in this first issue, may be cited. Any local chamber of commerce that can induce a majority of its members to read this report can be counted upon ever after to use such influence as it has with Congress against all reactionary attacks on the state department trade bureaus and in favor of tariff legislation that is more rational and flexible than any the United States has yet seen.

### Forced Immigration

FOR TACTICAL and personal reasons the Democratic candidate for President has been led to discuss with some freedom, candor and explicitness aspects of the immigration problem that neither of his rivals need busy himself with in the contest for votes. Mr. Wilson would continue to welcome the "voluntary emigrant" without distinction as to race or religion, providing he sought out the new land for motives that were self-originating and not induced by a lure from persons caring primarily for a profit on his transportation or on his labor after he landed. To all who are "forced" or tempted to emigrate by inducements that are at all commercial, he would bar the doors.

This is a new line of differentiation, not without some pertinence; for since the business of inducing emigration from Europe and western Asia became a profitable one to carriers, it has brought about urban conditions that at last are forcing Congress to act. Nevertheless, even were the line drawn where Mr. Wilson proposes, there would still be "voluntary" emigrants against whom it might be well to shut the doors; and this for a reason that Mr. Wilson himself affirms, namely, "because American life should be kept to its standards." In defining what those standards are, the persons most competent to speak are not the latest comers; yet the fiercest opposition to anything in the way of federal legislation looking toward restriction, imposition of higher standards, or enforced dispersion of hordes that otherwise will camp down in already congested urban districts, comes from residents with the briefest experience as dwellers on American soil. To go on allowing this is not altruism; it is costly and stupid sentimentalism.

THEY are saying that the very newest thing in dress is a hobble skirt even more hobbled than the style of this past season. But we note through our art museum visitings that this "newest" style is, after all, merely a reversion to the Egyptian of about three or four thousand years ago.

A GROWING disposition is now apparent to make less of the first cost of pavement for streets and highways generally, and more of the permanency of the improvements. It has been established to the satisfaction of taxpayers and tax-levying bodies, it would seem, that road-building is an art, and that there is neither sense nor saving in regarding it any longer as a mere laborer's job. The experience of these later years with motor vehicles, rubber-tired and of great speed and weight, and with the new problems that they have presented in friction and suction, has convinced not only those who construct highways, but, more important still, those who pay for them, that something more than a good surface is necessary to permanency.

It is interesting that consideration of all the facts born of this later experience should be leading road builders back to the block system of pavement. The block system, it should be said, includes brick paving. Whether the block be stone, brick or wood, the advantage of employing it consists in the fact that it offers more than a surface to the grinding of the passing vehicle, and in the additional and equally important fact that it may readily, if injured, be removed and replaced. Of the three, brick and wood seem to hold the preference, on the score of endurance, cleanliness, noiselessness and economy.

Both wood and brick paving fell into disrepute in the past through no fault whatever of the block principle. They failed because the first essential to block paving—a proper foundation—was neglected. Originally the cedar block pavement was laid on planks; when the planks decayed the blocks sank, and in time disappeared in the mud. Poor workmanship characterized much of the brick paving a few years ago, insufficient provision being made for the foundation. Latterly, however, the foundations laid for both

### Paving With Brick and Wood

brick and wood, when laid as they should be, are solid pavements in themselves. Skillfully laid, the concrete foundation forms what amounts to an arch over the clay bed of the roadway, and is perfectly competent to bear the weight of traffic. When this concrete arch is laid with brick or stone, a pavement is obtained that may be trusted to resist pressure, friction and suction alike, and to wear indefinitely.

But the all-important thing is that the paving shall be carried on under honest and efficient supervision and by skilful workmen. If so, the first cost should not be the main consideration, for the taxpayer will be paying for something that will last, not for something that will have to be done over again a few years hence.

WHAT Senor Heriberto Barron, precursor of the Madero revolution and now commercial agent of Mexico, has to say about the plottings of three former Latin-American dictator-Presidents is merely incidental to his expose of the Mexican situation, and of his plans for the furtherance of good relations between his country and the United States through his international committee of peace and amity. But its picturesqueness deserves more than passing mention. Perhaps the connection between the recent attack on the American charge d'affaires in Havana and the alleged designs on the peace and established order of Venezuela by one Cipriano Castro, the Mena revolution in Nicaragua and the mysterious backing of the anti-Madero rebellion, is a little far-fetched; but there seems no reason for doubting the word of Senor Barron when he asserts that former-Presidents Diaz, Zelaya and Castro have met frequently in Paris and that they met not so long ago, also that they spoke of what must be nearest their hearts. One and perhaps two of them can say that, but for their removal, their countries would not be in the sad plight they find themselves in today. From this reflection on the past the contemplation of the future is inseparable, just as inseparable as are those exiles from their entourage with all the interests and ambitions, petty or great, noble or selfish, which that word implies. As for their attitude toward the United States, there can be no doubt as to each nature or its perfect accord.

But granted that the three powers that were are actually agreed on some plan of concerted action, can it be that they are bent on purely destructive work, on attempts to "stir up trouble and bring about difficulties between the United States and Latin-American countries," as Senor Barron is quoted as saying in explanation of the turmoil in the gulf and Caribbean? Is there nothing constructive in it? Indeed, can the constructive element be absent in anything undertaken by Gen. Porfirio Diaz? Both Senor Castro and Senor Zelaya have been mentioned before in joint plots, and at one time a triple pact between them and the defunct President-dictator of Ecuador, Eloy Alfaro, was commonly spoken of and more or less believed in Central America and on the west coast. But who would put a Diaz on a level with an Alfaro?

Some weeks ago, La Epoca, of Madrid, printed a telegram from Paris that is not without significance or bearing on the question. It relates a meeting, also in Paris, between General Diaz and Gen. Rafael Reyes, the former President-dictator of Colombia—the same, by the way, who is now being charged with having instigated the anti-Peruvian campaign against the Putumayo outrages and the regime that permitted them—and the gist was that they exchanged views on the endeavors of each to bring about a closer union between the Spanish republics and the mother country. Here is something constructive, and at the same time eminently characteristic of the Spanish-American trend observable in all the republics, toward a more consecrated cultivation of the Latin ideals as a bulwark against the material expansion of the Anglo-Saxon.

AN ESTEEMED western contemporary, the Minneapolis Journal, feels called upon to chide the American girl upon her tendency toward harshness of voice. In doing so it touches upon a point of considerable delicacy, but one which, merely for that reason, need not be withheld from public discussion. Visitors to the United States have frequently commented on this tendency, and some have gone so far as to classify it among the American characteristics that are most pronounced and least admirable. However, it is not well to trust to first or passing impressions. Unfamiliarity will often explain why strangers in any land are struck disagreeably by tones and accents. The seasoned traveler and careful observer will be slow to generalize; he will avoid calling that a national defect or fault which is simply an individual shortcoming.

There are American feminine voices—perhaps too many of them—that are strident and boisterous. But unless the literature of other countries is entirely misleading, such voices are heard everywhere. One may pick up at random a book of prose or poetry that enters into the life and customs and manners of the people of any country on earth, and one of the things most noticeable will be the references of the author to the various tones, and shades of tone, in the human voice. Fielding, Smollett, Thackeray, Dickens, Dryden, Pope, Burns, Byron, Moore, Tennyson, Longfellow—not to mention the French, Spanish, German and Scandinavian writers—all dwell upon the feminine voice, and the very fact that they so often dwell with admiration on it when it is soft, proves that they have had more or less experience with it when it is shrill. Shakespeare, it will be remembered, could not avoid saying:

Her voice was ever soft,  
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman.

Robert Browning, observing a change for the better in a subject under observation, remarked:

Her voice changed like a bird's:  
There grew more of the music and less of the words.

Unquestionably, there is a high pitch to the voices of many Americans of both sexes. Formerly the stage Yankee was always given a loud and piercing voice, but the stage Yankee was peculiar to the stage. Subdued voices among the women of the United States are not uncommon. Every man in America knows girls and women whose voices are soft and low. All this does not lessen in the least the value of the counsel that those who are disposed to talk loudly or boisterously shall do their utmost to curb the tendency. Gentleness of speech is one of woman's greatest charms.

### Powers That Were and the Latins

### American Women and the Soft Voice